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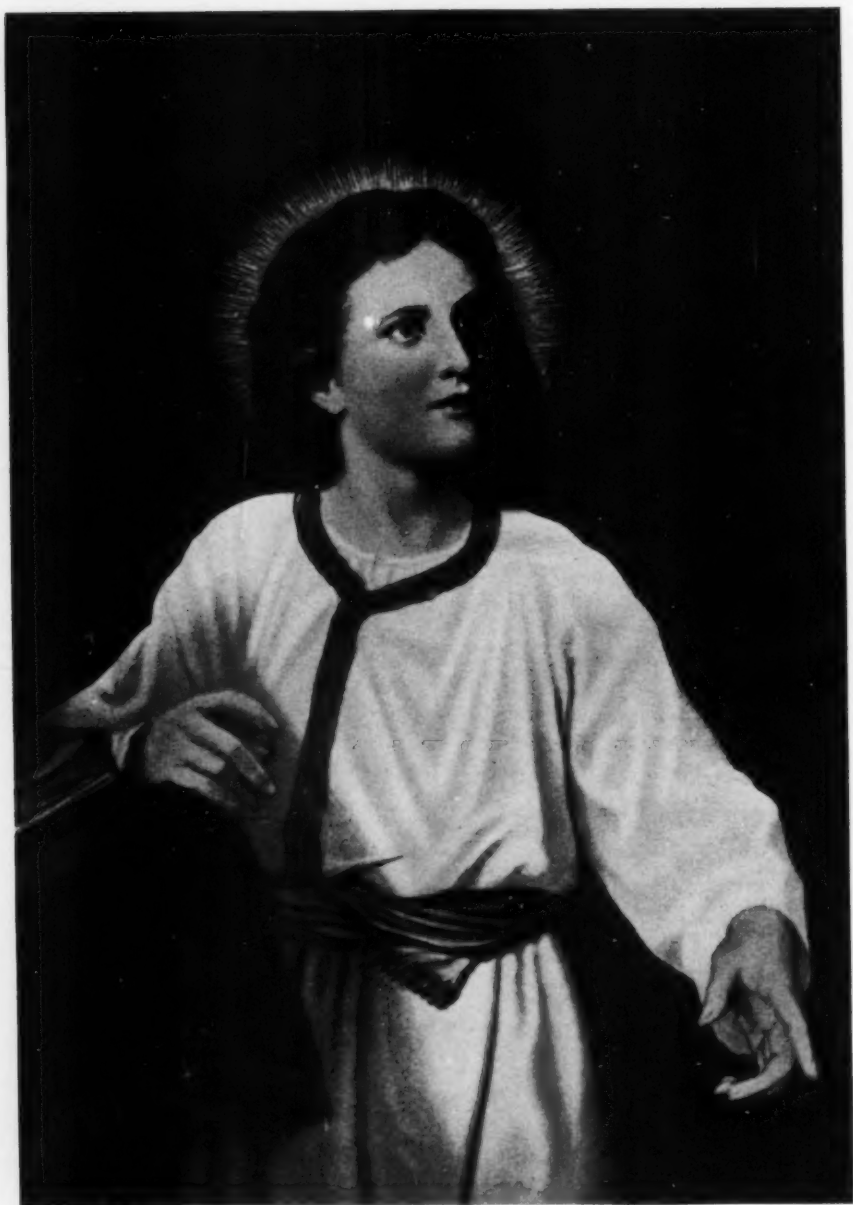
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EDITORIAL

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TWO thousand years ago, the Man of Galilee walked the earth and ministered unto the spirits of men, teaching a strange doctrine of service to fellow man,—a service of love, charity, belief, generosity.

Service is a realization today in the business world, in industry and in the social world because service pays. There is, however, little of the spirit of the Master in this type of service.

Christmas is the embodiment of service. It seems that, at this festive time, man is drawn to man. Shortcomings are forgiven and forgotten in the desire to cheer the hearts of the needy and the sad. Gone are the petty quarrels and jealousies, and in their place is love. Love for the beautiful; love for the true; love for all that is noble; love for one another. This service of love finds a hearty welcome in the heart of humanity, and happiness and peace reign supreme.

OURS is an organization founded on the principle of service to country; dedicated to the ideals of Christian teach-

ing and with a rich heritage of freedom, that fragile child that cannot survive neglect.

Opportunity for service lies on every hand. The stranger within our gates needs a friendly hand; the new made citizen expects opportunity and justice; youth needs friendship and leadership. Worthy projects that make real our claim of justice and humanity challenge us. Service to the underprivileged, the neglected ones, the sad and discontented, the poor, the needy, calls us.

AT this season of the year, let us forget ourselves in the immeasurably larger question of happiness and service for those who need it—children.

God speed the time when every day shall be Christmas Day and the orbit of that Star of Bethlehem shall always remain within the sight of man,—mute reminder of a sacrifice of service, the giving of a life that humanity might live.

May the joy of service make yours a blessed Christmastide.

FLORENCE HAGUE BECKER.

Keep the Christmas Spirit

Kathryn Wire Hammond

THE Christmas Spirit, as real as the air we breathe, permeates the jostling throngs on the streets, the happy groups of children released from school cares and the kneeling worshippers in the dimly lighted churches. Workers wherever they may be are less weary and to the sufferer his pain is less poignant because the season that commemorates the most precious Gift to the world is at hand. Its influence reaches and blesses those who live in a mansion or tenement of the city, the mountain cabins or on far away ranges.

The blessed season when bitterness, envy and strife are crowded out of human hearts by the spirit of brotherhood and service; when love and gifts and labor are graciously bestowed with no thought of gain. This spirit that warms the cold hearts of the selfish, miraculously opens the purse of the miser and replaces strife between classes with kindly words and deeds is abroad in the world today.

If the blessed Christmas Spirit—joy, peace, hope, love and service—that fills our hearts at this season could be retained throughout the year the nations of the earth could safely scrap their battleships for the world would be immune to war, strife would cease and peace would possess the earth. Why cannot this wondrous spirit endure? Why would any heart relinquish that which is so precious? With some it remains but a few days, with others it continues to abide for a few weeks as if loathe to leave the heart it has filled. May the prayer of every Christian be that the Christmas Spirit may continue to dwell in all hearts and dominate the world with its blessedness.

The History of Christmas

ONCE upon a time, in a Syrian sky, a star shone with greater glory than ever before, and three wise men guided by its light followed the star to Bethlehem, where they worshipped at the feet of a new-born child. The Bible calls him "Christ" and the aphorism which has come down to us through the ages, "peace on earth, goodwill to men," has meant the Christmas spirit. Whether we accept this story as a legend, or as a truth, we must at least acknowledge, that the word Christmas comes from Christ and mass, meaning the celebration of the birth of Christ.

In pagan Rome, the "bona Saturnalia" corresponded somewhat to the Scandinavian "Yulafred" or Yule-Peace. The Roman Temples were decorated with garlands anticipating the illumination of Christian churches with candles. During the Saturnalia, a time of freedom, equality and peace, all labor was suspended, all school doors closed, even the whole senate adjourned. These customs have found their counterpart in the modern era. Up to two centuries ago, when there were class distinctions in Italy, masters and servants not infrequently changed places during the peace. The same metamorphosis took place in England and Scotland. In the reign of "Good Queen Bess" the Christmas festivities lasted a month, accompanied by the mystic rites of the mistletoe, the bringing in of the boar's head, the Lord of Misrule, the mummers and the morality plays. In the days of Dickens there was the added attraction of old "Father Christmas." Washington Irving has made familiar to every American, Christmas in England at Bracebridge Hall by his "Sketch Book."

In Scotland, the Yule rites were patterned upon the English with the added "yule-dow" and "wadshooting." In Ireland the pretty colleens sought four-leaved shamrocks on Christmas-eve while listening for the white-haired banshee, prophet of future evil, who sweeps through the glen in the wind. While the English regaled themselves with wassail and yule-log, their Irish brethren danced jigs in the candle-light.

However much we may like to dwell upon

Christmas in the British Isles, our main purpose is to turn to the Scandinavian countries where festivities extended from Christmas-eve to Epiphany. Sweden punished any violation of the Yule-peace with double or treble penalties. Imitating the practices of the Romans, all courts were closed, quarrels adjusted, and feuds forgotten. The shoes of the entire household were placed in a row in order that amicable relations might be maintained through the year. There was also the custom, still in vogue, of throwing a Christmas-box or "Julkapp" in at the window, or leaving a parcel at the door. In the larger towns in Sweden and Denmark, fairs are held and gifts exchanged.

The Germans made merry for twelve nights from the twenty-fifth of December to the sixth of January. It may be interesting to note that the twenty-fifth of December was the time for the rites of the Roman Saturnalia, while January sixth, the so-called original birthday of Jesus Christ, was instituted by the Egyptians for the sun-god, Osiris. The early German festivals, however, with this exception, pertained to their own imaginative conceptions.

Traditional mythology, as illustrated in the poem of Edda, portrays the ice-giant threatening a reign of winter, darkness and death, overcome by Thor with his thunderstorm, and demolished by Freija, goddess of spring. This pagan poesy, however, found no place in a Christian holiday, so the Germans reluctant to give it up, transformed the same personages into evil demons. Hence, Odin becomes the Huntsman of Hell, and Berchta, the terror of children, mutters in a low voice as she goes from house to house, "Children or bacon, else I don't go away."

The "Twelve Nights" become Rumor Nights in the Bavarian and Styrian Alps owing to the account of ghosts and hobgoblins seen. The custom of fumigating the dwelling-house to guard against "witches feet" and "devils paws" has also given rise to the name of "Fumigating Nights." Here Berchta, too, is known but usually preceded by a faithful old man,

Eckhart, who warns the traveller of her approach.

Santa Claus in various parts of Germany is called by different appellations. In Bohemia, Styria and Carniola, he makes his debut as St. Nicholas or St. Peter, accompanied by the Virgin, the Christ-child, Herod, the varlet Ruprecht, and several angels, usually represented by a company of persons dressed in fitting attire. St. Nicholas, too, is the Santa Claus of Holland, the Samiklaus of Switzerland, the Sonnerklas of Helgoland, the Zemmeklaus of Voralberg, and the Niglo or Niklo of Austria, who appears with his masked servant, Krampus. In Tyrol, he goes by the name of the "Holy Man," and shares the patronage of his office with St. Lucy.

In France, though New Year's is generally observed instead of Christmas, it is the Jesus bambin who visits each home leaving joy and presents behind him. Alsace prefers the arrival of the Christ-child with Hans Trapp, the Alsatian Ruprecht or Devil. In the Bohemian Netherlands, Rumpanz "figures as the bugbear in the train of the Christ-child." Santa Claus visits Hanover, Holstein and Mecklenburg under the shortened appendage of Clas. In Silesia his name is Joseph. The Tyrol visualizes the terrible Klaubauf who kidnaps naughty children in his basket, followed by the good St. Nick. In former times lower Austria acclaimed a female bugbear, Budelfrau; in like manner Suabia, the Berchtel, who chastised children with rods.

Strange practices such as the shaking of crumbs around the roots of trees to insure their fruitfulness is attributed to the ancient Germans, while the fruit trees in Tyrol were beaten, and in Bohemia shaken for the same reason. Sometimes, as in Devonshire, England, corn cakes and cider were taken into the orchard and offered to the apple trees. The Druids revered the mistletoe as a symbol of purity, associating it with the rites of marriage, hence the meaning of the lover's kiss beneath the mistletoe. The Christmas candle was first burned the twenty-first of December to signify the end of winter and her conflict with spring. The yule-log originated in England. The superstition that cattle kneel at midnight on Christmas-eve is of Anglo-Saxon origin, likewise the belief that

water drawn at midnight, on the same night changes into wine. Putting candles in the window to light the Christ-child's way is an Austrian custom.

The Christmas tree sprang from the German idea that the tree stood for the world whose roots were hidden underground, and whose top flourished in the midst of Walhalla. Here the tree furnished nourishment to the she-goat, who, in turn, nourished fallen heroes with her milk. With the coming of Christianity the tree became the symbol of "the resurrection and the life," and the candles, the son of God, the light of the world; and the gifts exchanged, Jesus Christ, the gift of God.

The Christmas tree has usually been regarded as a Protestant institution, although the Reformers dispensed with it altogether. In Catholic countries, especially Italy, the adoration of the "Krippe" or holy manger was of kindred significance. (This seems to have been the brainchild of St. Francis in 1223). It is not surprising, therefore, to learn that Italy's Santa Claus is the Bambino.

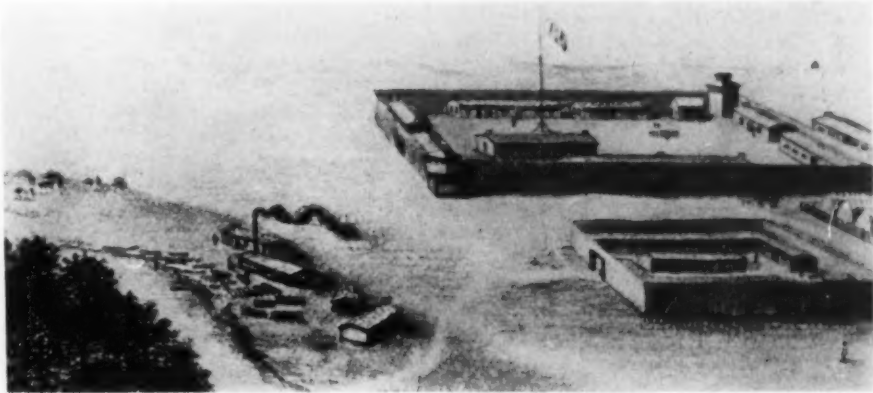
Instead of giving and receiving gifts, the lower classes in Italy used to expect rich reward for their services at the expense of the aristocratic rich. Whether this custom predominates today I do not know, but foreign embassies still recompense Italians in their retinue as a mark of courtesy.

Bohemia makes use of the Krippe as a receptacle for the children's presents. Christmas in Spain is not unlike Christmas in Italy, the Christmas dinner playing a very important role. Russia had a St. Nicholas, a Christmas tree, and the usual church services, although special ceremonies were reserved for Epiphany and Easter.

Among the customs now established in the Americas, having their sources in the Old World, we find the Christmas tree transplanted from Germany, the Santa Claus from Holland, the Christmas stocking from Belgium or France, the candles from Austria, and last, but not least, the English greeting "A Merry Christmas and Happy New Year," which we, in turn, pass on to you.

Early History of Oklahoma

MARJORIE SAWYER MUNSON



Claude E. Hensley

PEN SKETCH OF FORT RENO, OKLAHOMA, DRAWN IN 1876. THE FORT WAS NAMED BY GENERAL PHILLIP H. SHERIDAN FOR MAJOR GENERAL JESSE L. RENO, A CLASSMATE AT WEST POINT, WHO WAS KILLED AT FOX'S GAP, IN THE BATTLE OF SOUTH MOUNTAIN. THE FIRST BUILDINGS WERE ERECTED BY A DETACHMENT OF THE FOURTH CAVALRY AND THE FIRST COMMANDER WAS MAJOR JOHN K. MIZNER, ALSO OF THE FOURTH CAVALRY

THIRTY historical markers and memorials have been erected by the thirty chapters of Oklahoma's Daughters of the American Revolution as part of their contribution toward preserving the history of the state to its descendants.

Many periods are represented by these markers: Old Indian agencies, council houses and burying grounds, a string of fortifications, the trails and camping places of Washington Irving in the period of Fort Gibson, cattle trails, and World War memorials, as well as Washington Centennial trees and markers.

Tulsa has the honor of being the last chapter to report a marker. November 16, 1935, they unveiled an Indian Memorial at Owen Park. Tulsa, Oklahoma City and Muskogee vie for first place in the number of markers, each claiming at least four, besides flagstaves and memorial trees.

World War memorials form the largest group in the state, and are reported at Alva, Enid, Lawton, Ponca City, Pond Creek, Tulsa and Woodward. Among the most striking of these are the doughboy

monument in the public square at Enid, and an electric memorial fountain with thirty colored sprays on the campus of the city auditorium at Ponca City.

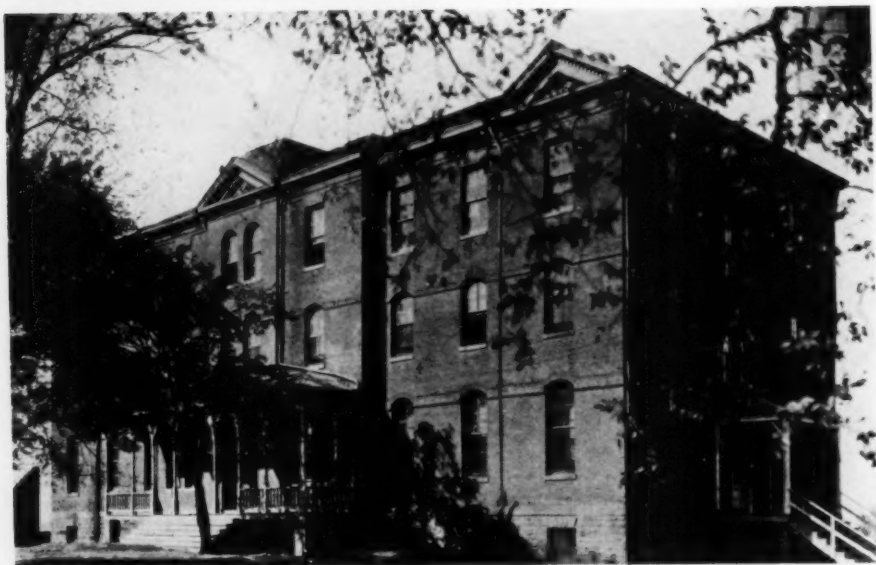
Although Oklahoma was the forty-sixth of the Union's forty-eight states, its history goes back to 1541 when Coronado first crossed the state from north to south in his search for Quivira, city of gold. The next explorers were the French, who in the early eighteenth century came up the rivers and founded trading posts. Few traces remain of them except some names of people and places in the eastern part of the state.

With the Louisiana Purchase in 1803 the present state of Oklahoma became a part of the United States, and the first outposts were placed on the frontier. Arkansas, especially, sought protection against the great roving bands of plains Indians—Kiowas, Comanches, Arapahoes and others; and so the period of Indian Territory commenced.

Old maps of the period show little knowledge of this section. A Mitchell's



UNION MISSION, THE FIRST MISSION IN OKLAHOMA, FOUNDED IN 1820 BY REV. EPAPHRAS CHAPMAN, ALSO THE FIRST PRINTING PRESS IN OKLAHOMA ESTABLISHED IN 1835 BY REV. SAMUEL A. WORCESTER, GRANDFATHER OF THE LATE MISS ALICE ROBERTSON, CONGRESSWOMAN FROM OKLAHOMA, COMMEMORATED BY THIS MARKER ERECTED BY THE OKLAHOMA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION



BACONE COLLEGE WAS ESTABLISHED IN 1880 AS A MISSION SCHOOL FOR INDIANS. IT OPENED WITH AN ENROLLMENT OF THREE STUDENTS WHICH NUMBER INCREASED TO 56 BEFORE THE CLOSE OF THE FIRST YEAR. THE SCHOOL WAS ORIGINALLY ESTABLISHED AT TAHLEQUAH, INDIAN TERRITORY, BUT IN 1885 WAS MOVED TO ITS PRESENT SITE NEAR MUSKOGEE. MR. JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER, SR., GAVE THE MONEY FOR THE ERECTION OF ROCKEFELLER HALL, THE FIRST BUILDING TO HIGHER EDUCATION EVER ERECTED IN OKLAHOMA. THIS BUILDING CONTAINS THE CHAPEL AND DORMITORY FOR 86 BOYS



IN 1824 COL. MATTHEW ARBUCKLE AND ABOUT 600 MEN CUT LOGS AND BUILT A STOCKADE AT FORT GIBSON, INDIAN TERRITORY, THEN THE LARGEST FORTRESS IN THE UNITED STATES. THIS REPRODUCTION STANDS ON THE SAME SPOT AS DID THE ORIGINAL STOCKADE

geography, published as late as 1851 in Philadelphia, shows Indian Territory extending from the Missouri and Platte Rivers on the north to the Sierra Madre Mountains, and included Pike's Peak; it takes in part of the present Kansas, Nebraska and Colorado. The only forts shown were Fort Gibson on the east and Fort Towson on the south near the Red River.

Fort Smith, however, was the first military post on the border between Oklahoma and Arkansas, and was built in 1817. Two years after its founding it was visited by a Harvard professor of botany, Thomas Nuttall, who explored the region with the soldiers, botanizing as he went, and observing plant and animal life. There are many plants in the botany named for Nuttall, but strange to say, there are no memorials to his memory, nor even an arboratum in his name.

Fort Gibson, near the present site of Muskogee, was the first great fort of the West, and one which continued in military use from 1824 to 1890. Most West Pointers, sooner or later, saw service here, among them a young lieutenant named Jefferson Davis. The artist, George Catlin, came and painted portraits of the Indians; and a certain writer named Washington Irving adventured here in 1832, accompanying some of the soldiers on their jour-

neys and writing his experiences later in his "Tour on the Prairies." This trail is being carefully marked by the Oklahoma Daughters; for him the Muskogee Indian Territory chapter has a tribute on her marker at the "Five Points" at Okey; Okemah, Norman and Shawnee have tablets to mark his camping grounds; and Oklahoma City has three memorials, one in their own city, one at the nearby village of Spencer, and another at Jones.

After the Southern Indians migrated or were deported from the Southern States to Indian Territory, need for further forts arose. Fort Gibson and Fort Towson were of service to these Five Civilized Tribes—the Cherokees, Choctaws, Chickasaws, Creeks and Seminoles, who settled the eastern half of the state. They pleaded that their lives, their farms and their industries be protected against the marauding Indians, and this protection was in a measure granted. There were Fort Wayne, 1838; Fort Washita, 1842; Fort Arbuckle, 1851, now marked by the Daughters at Ardmore; and Fort Cobb, 1859, scene of a great battle with the Red Men of the prairies. In 1869 Fort Sill was built, now the home of the Field Artillery School of the U. S. A., the only one of its kind in the world. The Lawton chapter has marked with a tablet the old stone corral, and with the help of

*Claude E. Henaley Collection*

CHEYENNE VILLAGE, NEAR GLASS MOUNTAINS ON CIMARRON RIVER, WEST OF FAIRVIEW, A FEW MILES IN MAJOR COUNTY, OKLAHOMA, IN WINTER OF 1871-1872

the state organization, has placed a tablet on Old Post Chapel. Last of all the forts for Indian warfare was Fort Reno, the site of which was chosen by General Philip Sheridan. Old landmarks have been disappearing, but the El Reno chapter is attempting to restore Sheridan's old log cabin and care for an ancient burying ground.

The old Indian days are not forgotten by the D. A. R.'s, but are being preserved for the future. When the lands of Indian Territory were divided among the Five Civilized Tribes, each had its council house or official place of meeting. Tulsa has marked the Creek Indian Council Tree, is taking care of the Indian cemetery at Sand Springs, and has erected their recent beautiful memorial commemorating the spot where the Creek, Cherokee and Osage nations met. Okmulgee has in its keeping the old Creek Colonial House; Pawhuska has marked the site of the first Osage Indian agency; and Sapulpa is caring for another Indian burying ground.

After the Civil War came the period of the cattle kings, when Texas found their ranges covered with cattle, but with the nearest market for beef far to the north; hence they began to send their cattle in great droves to Kansas City and other northern towns. Hundreds and thousands of cattle came across the trails, sometimes as high as 4000 in a single drove, accompanied by a retinue of cowboys on horseback. There were many of these trails across the state of Oklahoma, the most

famous being the Texas Road and the Chisholm Trail, named for the trader Jesse Chisholm. Chickasha chapter has a marker at the Silver City Trading Post on the Chisholm Trail, and Enid chapter has marked one of their camping places; while Muskogee has devoted one of the sides of their obelisk at "Five Points" at Okey to the memory of the Texas Road.

While pasturing the cattle on the open ranges, the white men learned that there were vast stretches of land west of Indian Territory that were extremely fertile; the day came at last when this land, known as Oklahoma or "Red Land," should be open to white settlement. This move had been agitated for a long time, principally by David Payne, known as a "Boomer" because he boomed the idea. His camping place and spring have been designated by a bronze marker by the Oklahoma City Chapter.

At last the day came when the government authorized the greatest race for homes in history: At the firing of guns at noon by soldiers, men tore across the plains in every manner of vehicle and staked for themselves a quarter-section of land apiece, their winning in the race. There were several of these "runs," of which the most famous was the run in 1893 for the Cherokee Outlet, from which the Alva Chapter gets its name. So it was that thousands of settlers from other states—Kansas, Missouri, Iowa, Kentucky, Tennessee and Arkansas especially—made the run and set-

tled great stretches of Oklahoma in a single day. Cities sprang up over night, and business started on the morrow. Ponca City has chosen this theme for her historical marker on the Kansas-Oklahoma line near Newkirk.

Thus the great open lands west of Indian Territory became Oklahoma Territory in 1890, and to them were added three great counties on the northwest, sometimes referred to as "No Man's Land" because no state claimed them, sometimes called the Oklahoma Panhandle. This territory differs very greatly from the Indian Territory in history, industry and population; yet when Indian Territory and Oklahoma Territory prayed for entrance to the Union they were joined into one large state.

The period of Oklahoma statehood starts in 1907; a period of great development in wheat, oil, and many other branches of agriculture and industry. Men and women sought for themselves and their children the

advantages they had had in other states. In surprise they turn back now and see that their land has acquired some age and some history, and "first" things in local geography must not be forgotten: thus Okmulgee has marked its first high school site, and Chickasha has designated their first church and school.

Looking back over the years, Altus has marked the grave of their one real revolutionary daughter; McAlaster has erected a monument to their revolutionary ancestors; and Muskogee has placed a marker over the grave of the only known Revolutionary soldier in Oklahoma—that of Montford Stokes, once governor of North Carolina, who died an Indian agent at Fort Gibson. The same chapter has marked, also, the grave of Ann Orr Worcester, real daughter of the revolution, and grandmother of one of Oklahoma's most famous women, Miss Alice Robertson, once a congresswoman at Washington.



Ellis Island

October 8th, 1936

DEAR MRS. MERWIN:

I could not thank you personally for I get tongue-tied and flustered and so would other patients. It is best to write and let you know that we really do appreciate and thank you very much for all the materials you and D. A. R. have supplied to us and the time you have spent *dooing* it. It is very nice of you to *doo* it and it does prove not in words but in deeds and facts that the D. A. R. are making U. S. A. a better place to live in.

You are *lukey* to have two very nice competent young ladies in charge of the Occupation Shop. *Its* not everybody who can *doo* it, for you have to be Jack of all trades, painting, weaving, making baskets, belts, rugs, and many other things. You have to use tact and good *judgement* in giving out supplies for human nature is human nature and they want everything they see. I am just thinking if the D. A. R. had something like this enterprise outside the hospital there would be *chislers* without and taking advantage of *somebodys* good nature. Here in hospital are sick and destitute seamen without a penny in pocket who are lucky to be able to do something and *ocasionally* make cigarette money. You may be sure that whatever is spent here is going to the needy. When a man is in hospital for a long time there is nothing better to cheer him up and help him along than to be able to *doo* something useful for it *prooves* to him that he may be down, but not out. Also time *pases* quickly. I do remember how I used to sit and think; future dark and *hopeles*, and the more you think of it the more headaches you get. Now I sit down to *doo* something and when I happen to look at the clock its meal time and before you know it the day is gone and time for bed.

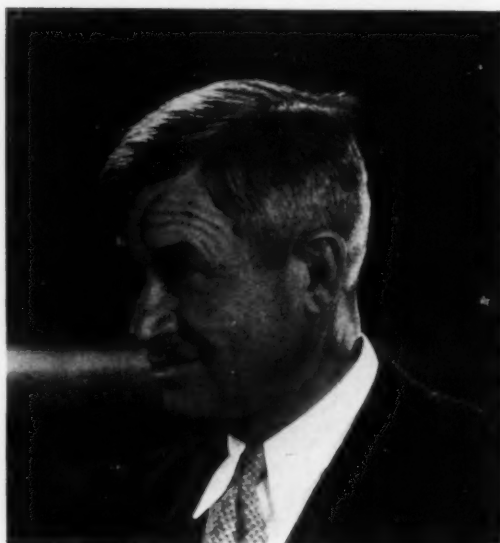
I sure do appreciate and thank you for the Occupation Shop and I know so *doo* many besides me. The proof of it is the *hat* I made for you. It is not machine made and it is not made on order. When somebody does or makes something for you on his own and without request you may be sure he thinks well of you.

Again thank you and the D. A. R. God bless *em* and give more power to them.

ALDRED RIRSIS.

Will Rogers

Oklahoma's Famous
Humorist and
Philosopher



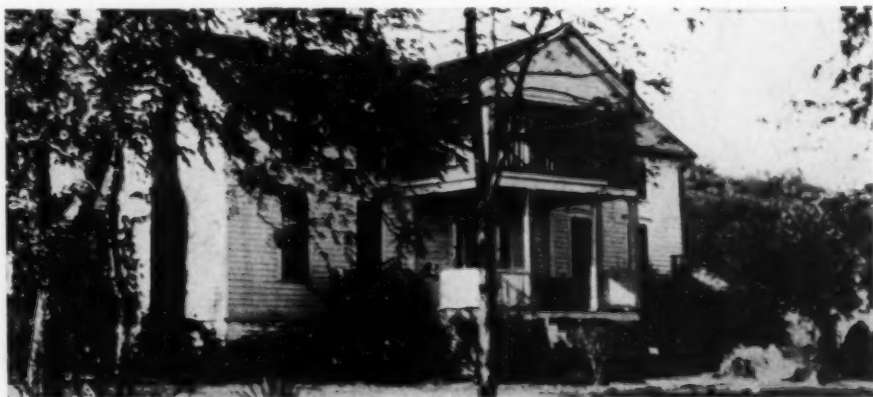
Oklahoma Publishing Co.

CORNER OF ROOM WHERE WILL ROGERS WAS BORN. ROGERS RANCH, NEAR OOLOGAH, OKLA.

WILL ROGERS LEARNED TO SWIM HERE—
THIS IS A SPOT ON THE VERDIGRIS RIVER
WHERE WILL ROGERS LEARNED TO SWIM
IN HIS EARLY TEENS. THE RIVER RUNS
THROUGH THE PROPERTY OF THE ROGERS'
RANCH. THE STREAM IS DEEP ON ONE SIDE
AND SHALLOW ON THE OTHER AT THIS
POINT

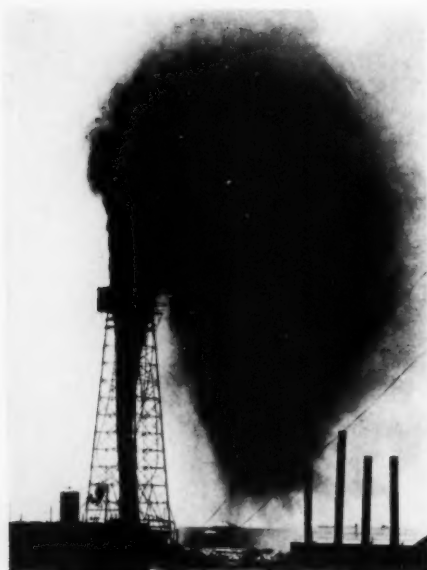


Oklahoma Publishing Co.



Oklahoma Publishing Co.

BIRTHPLACE OF WILL ROGERS



AN OKLAHOMA OIL WELL IN ACTION. MARY SUDIK NO. 1 RUNNING WILD. "WILD MARY" FURNISHED NEWS COPY FOR WRITERS ALL OVER THE WORLD



SCENE ON CAMPUS OF OKLAHOMA UNIVERSITY, NORMAN, OKLA., SHOWING ARCHITECTURAL TYPE OF BUILDINGS



AN OKLAHOMA OIL FIELD

Oklahoma Oil

PETROLEUM—"oil" to the citizens of the southwestern states—has left its indelible mark on the history of Oklahoma, and its contributions will live through the ages.

Commonly a simile for sudden riches or windfall wealth, oil has been turned into the channels of commerce, city building and culture. Its bountiful benefits have changed the lives of countless thousands, have given hope to those who were weary with the tedium of toil, and have placed opportunities within the grasp of many unfortunates.

To Oklahoma oil has given cities, new industries, towering buildings, smooth highways, faster transportation, great fortunes and hundreds of other factors which permit the state to set a fast pace in the pageant of progress of the nation.

Little heralded, however, are the benefits which may prove more lasting, which mean pleasure and opportunities to its citizenry and the stranger who comes within its boundaries.

A memorial to the pioneer women who braved the dangers of a frontier in the new country stands at Ponca City, the bronze "Pioneer Woman" statue, wrought by Bryant Baker. It is a gift to the women of the southwest from E. W. Marland, paid for with his income from oil development.

On the walls of the state capitol a set of murals honor the men who offered their lives in the World War, a masterpiece of Gilbert White, a gift of Frank Phillips to the people of Oklahoma, and paid for with returns from oil.

The McFarlin Memorial church, near the campus of the University of Oklahoma at Norman, is a gift from an oil pioneer. Oil men in Tulsa made possible the Boston Avenue Methodist church, one of the outstanding pieces of architecture in America today.

The state's largest and finest collection of art treasures is that of Mrs. Ike Clubb of Kaw City: canvases which came from far and near and always available to the public. Its purchase is the result of sudden riches in oil.

At Sand Springs a memorial to Charles Page is the Sands Springs Home and Foundation, where hundreds of unfortunate boys and girls are reared, educated and started on useful careers. The Page fortune extended into other industries, but at Page's death the Home trust took them all over.

In the executive chambers and conference rooms in the state capitol are tapestries and canvases from the hands of masters; there, too, will be found bronze and marble busts of Indians and whites who have contributed to the building of the southwest. These are owned by Governor Marland and are a part of his private collection.

Throughout the world are canvases of Col. Emil Lenders, brought to Oklahoma by Marland, and each canvas is an Oklahoma subject; the Indian and buffalo being his principal forte.

While much of this has caught the interest of the art lovers, little attention has been given the route oil money has followed in its trickle into the broader life of the state.

Tulsa University was struggling until W. G. Skelly called on his oil-men friends to support the institution. Today the college offers a wide range of studies in all phases of the petroleum and allied industries, and Skelly Stadium is a direct contribution from the pioneer oil men.

The University of Oklahoma's school of petroleum engineering and school of Geology rank high with those of the world, largely because of the gifts of a complete refinery, drilling equipment and other units needed in its vast laboratory. More than a dozen fellowships and scholarships are available at this university, all the gifts of the oil industry and its leaders.

Reclamation of crippled children was given national impetus when an Ardmore oil man interested civic clubs in corrective work. The clubs found a sponsor in L. H. Wentz—wealthy in oil—who founded the Crippled Children's Hospital, now a state institution.



SOME OKLAHOMA PRESBYTERIAN COLLEGE INDIAN GIRLS "GO INDIAN" FOR ONE DAY WHEN SERVING A LUNCHEON FOR THE STATE CONFERENCE OF THE D. A. R., MEETING IN DURANT, OKLAHOMA. THE COSTUMES WERE MADE BY THE GIRLS FOR THIS OCCASION

Indian Luncheon at Durant

THE Mary Quisenberry Chapter of Durant, Oklahoma, a small group of twenty resident members, was hostess last March to the 27th annual state conference of Oklahoma. Outstanding in a splendid social and patriotic program was the Indian luncheon, served by girls of the Choctaw, Cherokee, Chickasaw and Seminole tribes, with Indian food prepared in traditional manner.

Durant, located in southeastern Oklahoma, is a beautiful little city not far from the Red River which forms the Texas boundary, and is in the original Choctaw division of old Indian Territory. In addition to this it is the home of Oklahoma Presbyterian College, the only Indian school for girls in the United States supported by that denomination.

Newcomers to Oklahoma often expect to see picturesque braves in blankets and feathers; and while they could be found in Irving's day (1832) they are found now only on dress-up occasions. One may spend weeks or months in Oklahoma without ever seeing an Indian; and may have to look a second or third time for recognition when at last he does see one. Indian girls, for instance, wear the usual silk stockings and ordinarily wear their hair bobbed and curled in modish fashion. The college girls in the picture made these costumes for the special occasion of the D. A. R. luncheon.

As far back as the earliest days in Fort

Gibson (1824 on) white men found the native girls most attractive, and many marriages occurred between officers and Indian maids. True, most of these girls had been brought up in the eastern states, and many had attended private schools in Philadelphia and New England. The Indian girls of today are equally charming with their dead black hair and their beautiful smiles.

Guests at the D. A. R. luncheon were called together by the beating of the tom-tom, then sat down to a feast of Indian cookery at tables beautiful with red-bud blossoms. Especially nice was the banana bread (shuck or Choctaw bread, wrapped in corn husks) and the dessert of walakshi, or hot dumplings in grape sauce. Other delicacies were hohlpuni, aka kaulbuni, tubea ahee, bela ahlaka, paulska shetummi and peshukehi nia, served with coffee, of which the Indian people are very fond. Together they formed a well-balanced meal that was delightfully different.

Included in the Indian program was a talk by Acee Blue Eagle, internationally known Indian artist, now a teacher of art in Bacone University of Muskogee. Blue Eagle wore for the occasion the feather headdress of his people and carried an eagle's wing. A group of poems written by Mrs. Winnie Lewis Cravitt, Indian woman of McAlester, was read by her niece, Miss Junia Lewis of the Presbyterian College.

The National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, records with deep sorrow the death, on October 7, 1936, of Mrs. Charles B. Bryan (Anna Spencer Semmes Bryan), Honorary Vice President General.

Mrs. Bryan served as State Regent of Tennessee in 1904-1906, Vice President General of the National Society 1909-1911 and 1911-1913, and was elected Honorary Vice President General in 1934.

Oklahoma of Today

GRACE M. KAYSER

OKLAHOMA today proudly points to the fact that within the short space of a single lifetime she has developed, from virgin prairies, a culture which is not surpassed by states many years older.

True, too often the outside world hears and thinks of Oklahoma as a state where erratic political schemes have their birth or where outlaws hide in our Cookson Hills. In spite of this the fact remains that within our borders we have developed a culture which is unusual because it has taken the best that the Red Man left to us and has combined it with that which has been brought to us by white settlers from practically every state in the union. Thus we have produced a type of civilization unique and outstanding among the states.

Our Indian background gives us a color and a richness which few other states can claim. Every effort is now being made to preserve Indian lore in its original form for future generations. Our own Bacone College at Muskogee, on the list of approved D. A. R. schools, is taking as its chief project the preservation of Indian art whether in painting, basketry, pottery, weaving or any other form which was used by our primitive people to express themselves. Acee Blue Eagle, an artist of international fame, is directing this work.

Among the foremost American artists today are the four Kiowa Indian boys: Steve Mopope, Jack Ho-Ke-Ah, S. Asah and Monroe Tsatoke who, under the direction of Oscar Jacobson of the University of Oklahoma are producing art that is purely Indian which has won fame for the boys because of its beauty of color and its uniqueness of conception.

Mrs. Laura Clubb of Kaw City has, by means of wealth which has come to her through "Black gold," gathered a collection of paintings which is ranked as one of the best private collections in the country. Many of these works of art are hung in the hotel in her home city where all who pass that way may enjoy their beauty.

Dr. W. E. Bizzell, President of the State University, is an authority on Bibles. He

has travelled through many countries in his quest for sacred books and owns a valuable collection which is now in Norman, Oklahoma.

Mrs. Roberta Campbell Lawson, of Delaware Indian descent, president of the National Federation of Women's Clubs, needs no introduction to members of the D. A. R. She has devoted her life to education and art. Through her club work she has made her progressive ideas felt in every state of the union.

As another phase of art we are developing our natural beauty spots. Turner Falls, Platt National Park, Dripping Springs, all are bits of scenic beauty. J. G. Buell of Muskogee has developed, from unadorned prairie, a Japanese garden which attracts visitors from all parts of the country.

The statue of the "Pioneer Woman,"



STATUE OF THE "PIONEER WOMAN" NEAR PONCA CITY, OKLAHOMA, PRESENTED BY E. W. MARLAND, FORMER OIL MAN, AND PRESENT GOVERNOR OF OKLAHOMA

erected near Ponca City by E. W. Marland, formerly an oil millionaire and now governor of the state, has attracted national attention. Its cost was \$350,000.

In the field of education Oklahoma is rapidly forging to the front. The University of Oklahoma draws students from all parts of the world with its school of Petroleum Engineering. Besides the State University we have the State A. and M. College at Stillwater, five Teachers Colleges, the Oklahoma College for Women, one of the largest women's colleges in the nation which is supported by state funds. Besides these there are denominational colleges, parochial and sectarian schools and around twenty schools maintained for Indians.

The Extension Service Foundation of the University is unusual because it is carried on by private funds contributed by individuals rather than by school funds. Correspondence courses are given, Community Institutes are held in small towns, while contests for state students are held annually in the fine arts department of the University with scholarships in the school for prizes.

Oklahoma has produced many writers who have become nationally known. Who has not heard of Jennie Harris Oliver of Fallis with her "Mokey" stories and her poems "Red Earth" and "Noon Trail"? John Joseph Matthews, of Osage Indian descent, a graduate of Oxford, England, has won attention through his "Wah-kon-tah" and "Sundown". Lynn Riggs, Stanley Vestal and Burton Rascoe are all names which have brought fame to our state.

Large and beautiful cities have sprung



"BUFFALO HUNT" BY ACEE BLUE EAGLE



ACEE BLUE EAGLE, OKLAHOMA INDIAN ARTIST

up in Oklahoma almost over night. These have now passed the stage of sprawling tent towns and are rapidly developing a style of architecture typical of the southwest. Tulsa, for example, called the "Magic City", boasts that the Boston Avenue Methodist Church located there, has been called by foremost architects of the country "The most beautiful modern church in America." Its designer was Miss Adah Robison, long a teacher in Oklahoma City and Tulsa schools, so it is truly a product of Oklahoma.

These are only a few of the phases in which Oklahoma is developing a culture just as polished, just as outstanding as that of the older sections of our great country. Our state has passed the rough and ready, crude, raw period of its development. We now stand ready to show the nation that Oklahoma can take its place in the galaxy of the states with dignity and with credit to all.



Oklahoma Publishing Co.

DRIPPING SPRINGS, OKLAHOMA



Meyers Photo Shop, Oklahoma City, Okla.

BIRD'S MILL, ADA, OKLAHOMA, SUPPLIES AN OVER-
ABUNDANCE OF WATER FOR CITY OF ADA



Claude E. Hensley Collection

SCENE IN WICHITA NATIONAL FOREST AND GAME PRESERVE, OKLAHOMA

Oklahoma the Beautiful

LARGER in area than any state east of the Mississippi, Oklahoma has an altitude varying from three hundred feet in the lowlands adjacent to the Red River, to five thousand feet in the Panhandle, the foothills of the Rockies. Known to many for its idiosyncrasies and Indians, its oil wells and obliquities, this article is to give another viewpoint, to point out some of the high spots of Oklahoma's rare loveliness.

There are four distinct mountain ranges in the state, each with distinctive characteristics, and each with scenic grandeur peculiar to itself.

From Oklahoma City, the Capital, and near the center of the state, journey with me south-westward, miles and miles across rolling prairies, over which only a few years ago roamed great herds of buffalo. The purple ridge in the distance is the

low-lying range of Wichita Mountains. The mountain peaks of many colored, bare, weathered granite present a strange and beautiful picture. From one of these peaks on each Easter morning just before the first hint of dawn tints the sky, is portrayed the pageant of our risen Lord, and so startlingly real and magnificent it is, in this rugged mountain setting, that from every part of the country thousands journey to see it. No section is richer in tradition than the Wichitas. Here are forests and lakes and game preserves. Medicine Bluff rises perpendicularly, three hundred feet as if to guard the smiling waters of Medicine Creek.

The Gypsum Hills with their unlimited supply of gypsum have caves and curious rock formations. From one of the deep-mouthed caves issues a spring of boiling



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QUANAH PARKER DAM, WICHITA FOREST AND GAME PRESERVE, OKLAHOMA

water. Near the cave of Mystery is a natural bridge of rugged beauty worth traveling to see.

There is a legend or perhaps a true story of the Gypsum Hills. Just after midnight at certain seasons of the year, coming into this region from the north or east, there is distinctly to be seen, a mysterious light which seems to vanish as it is approached. This light has been explained scientifically, but some believe it to be the spirit of a mysteriously murdered man bearing a torch and eternally, but fruitlessly searching for the murderer.

Not so far away are the fascinating shifting sand dunes. In the moonlight they appear as swells of the ocean, covering at times the scrub oak trees with their restless shifting.

The North Canadian River is a stream of many moods. Cutting its way through towering cliffs as it enters the state from New Mexico, it later becomes a sluggish stream treacherous with quicksand. Coyote Butte, a ledge of gleaming white sandstone, was a famous land mark and a gathering place of the Cheyennes. Here it was when the Indians were expecting the Messiah, they made preparation for his coming, by placing a bed in readiness on the highest point.

The Black Mesa, the highest spot in Oklahoma, a flat high tableland above the Cimarron, is covered with black volcanic rock fifty feet thick. In ages past, this rock probably issued molten lava from one of the extinct volcanic craters visible.

The supreme beauty of Eagle's Nest canyon, so called because of golden eagles nesting against its walls, does not constitute its entire attractiveness. Here is a natural auditorium, a word spoken in a moderate tone is so amplified that it may be heard several hundred yards away.

In northern Oklahoma are the Great Salt Plains justly entitled to be classed as one of the world's wonders. In the sunshine gleaming white as a snow field, windswept and level as a floor, they cover about ninety-six square miles. The Salt Fork of the Arkansas flows along the northern edge,

sometimes sinking under its sandy waste to vast deposits of rock salt. This has been made a Federal Wild Fowl Refuge. It is not an unusual sight in migrating season to see a flight of wild geese a quarter of a mile long and a hundred yards wide, or thousands of wild ducks.

The beautiful emerald Ozarks! Land of crystal springs and shaded streams! In the springtime take a leisurely canoe trip down the moss-banked Illinois river when the Red Bud and Dogwood are in bloom, when the redbird is chanting his song of freedom, and the mocking bird holds forth in his pean of song.

Now to the hills of a million thrills, the rugged, scenic, forest-covered Kiamechi mountains, a paradise for the fisherman and huntsman. Again here is a Government forest reservation and game preserve. Here are towering peaks and streams teeming with fish. Here are forests of holly trees and wild flowers of every description. Mountain laurel and rhododendron add to the bewildering beauty.

When wanting an outing not too far from the "maddening crowd", go down to picturesque Pennington. An enthusiast writes, "If, by any chance, you are hunting the fairest place of God's great out door house, the bluest skies, the fleeciast clouds, the most gorgeous sunsets, don't leave your state of Oklahoma. If you are seeking the prettiest stream of water, a place by the hedge's side to pitch your tent, a thorn on the gorse to hang your pot, it must be found on picturesque Pennington."

An unending source of delight for the geologist, camper, and tourist is the soul-inspiring Arbuckle mountains. The scenic beauty of Turner Falls, numberless fishing streams with cliff-walled canyons, valleys with just enough shade for comfort and enough sunshine for happiness, combine in making an alluring, irresistible appeal.

There is untold beauty, grandeur and inspiration on highways and byways all over Oklahoma.

The President General at Texas Centennial Exposition



Paul R. Clegg

VISIT OF MRS. BECKER, "D. A. R. WEEK," TEXAS CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION. QUEEN ELIZABETH OF THE ENGLISH VILLAGE WELCOMES "BACK TO THE FOLD" THE DESCENDANTS OF 1776 REBELS, AND ENTERTAINS THEIR PRESIDENT GENERAL, MRS. WILLIAM A. BECKER, AT TEA. (THE QUEEN, MISS SOWERSBY, IS HERSELF A D. A. R.)



MRS. WILLIAM A. BECKER, PRESIDENT GENERAL, IS OFFICIALLY WELCOMED AND COMMISSIONED A "RANGERETTE" AT THE TEXAS CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION BY MR. RAY FOLEY, ASSISTANT DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF THE EXPOSITION. MRS. MAURICE C. TURNER, TEXAS REGENT, LOOKS ON. REAL TEXAS RANGERS, MOUNTED, SERVE AS OFFICIAL ESCORT



MRS. WILLIAM A. BECKER, PRESIDENT GENERAL, AND OTHER DISTINGUISHED GUESTS, WITH HOSTESS GROUP, AT D. A. R. STATE HEADQUARTERS, VARIED INDUSTRIES BUILDING, TEXAS CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION, DALLAS, "D. A. R. WEEK"



MRS. WILLIAM A. BECKER, PRESIDENT GENERAL, WITH PERSONAL ESCORT, UPON ARRIVAL AT TEXAS CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION, DALLAS. TEXAS RANGERS (MOUNTED), OFFICIALLY APPOINTED BY EXPOSITION DIRECTOR. "VOLUNTEER RANGERS," SONS OF MEMBERS AND ELIGIBLE FRIENDS. FIRST ROW: MORGAN COX, WILLARD LOONEY; SECOND ROW: ROBERT LIDE, GEORGE LOVING, JAMES MAYOR



Trophy Presented to U. S. S. Ranger

THE presentation of the Daughters of the American Revolution Anti-aircraft Trophy to U. S. S. "Ranger" (Captain Bellinger, U. S. N.) at U. S. Navy Yard, Bremerton, Washington, Sept. 20, 1936, was made by Mrs. Charles E. Head, State Regent of Washington. The following is her address on this occasion:

The National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, exists for three reasons:

"To perpetuate the memory and the spirit of the men and women who achieved American Independence; to promote the development of an enlightened public opinion; and to foster patriotic citizenship."

Our greatest activity towards achieving this three-fold goal is our effort to uphold and preserve Americanism. We believe it is our duty to remember our debt to the great Americans of the past, and our obligation to the Americans of the future, that we may transmit to the latter an America having the same free spirit as the one which came down to us.

We measure our progress by our achievements in times of peace; but these would not have been possible—indeed this Nation would have ceased to be—had not the two strong arms of our defense, the Army and

the Navy, brilliantly defended that Nation's honor. National Defense was a bequest to us; we believe that this legacy must pass to our children. Your own Admiral Standley said:

"Since an army and a fleet are simply the projections of the national character, reflecting it exactly in all its strength and its weakness, we are what we are today, and we have what we have today, because our people have been able and willing to defend themselves and their possessions in battle. We will hold this position just so long as we are able to defend it, and no longer. The world is not ruled by the sweet usages of reason. Events in the recent past have shown that, for all the dreams of good and honest people in every land, the millenium is not yet with us."

It is my sincere conviction that there is no other organization in this country whose members so thoroughly abhor war or so actively desire peace as our members do. And it is reasonable that it should be so. For in many, perhaps the majority, of cases our people are descended not only from those who had a part in winning the War for Independence, but also from veterans of the War of 1812, and the Civil War; many of us are wives of Spanish War vet-



erans, thousands of us sent our sons to France, and hundreds of our sons are serving in the Army and Navy at this time. So we, of all people, are well acquainted with the grief of war—its awful toll of money, and men and memories. Because of this we long for an assured peace, and are determined to do our part in preventing any future wars in which this Nation might be involved. And for this very reason we believe in and work for an adequate National Defense, recommended by the Father of our Country as “one of the most effectual means of preserving peace.” The neighborhood boy who knows how to use his fists in defense is usually looked upon with respect and let severely alone by trouble-makers; while the boy who is unable or unwilling to defend himself is looked upon with scorn and often mistreated by every ruffian in the vicinity. An undefended America, lying temptingly before the eyes of other nations, war-torn and armed to the teeth, desiring additional territory of new settings for tyranny, does not appeal to us in the least. Being unprepared six times did not keep us out of war. We favor trying preparedness at least once.

We Americans have always looked to our twin protectors—the Army and the Navy—to stand between us and national tragedy, and they have never failed. When our ships go out to sea, you officers and men of the Navy take with you our pride and faith in you, and the courage and splendid loyalty which we know are yours.

Ever since the organization of our national society, over forty years ago, there

has been a peculiar and close tie between the Daughters of the American Revolution and the Navy. We have urged, throughout the land, support for an adequate Navy, and have received much unjust and cruel criticism on that account. We have written, telegraphed and gone in person to Washington to assist in passing the bills which would provide such a Navy.

A few years ago this Society purchased four bronze plaques to be awarded annually to four classes of ships,—Battle-ships, Cruisers, Light Cruisers and Aircraft Carriers, attaining highest merit in anti-aircraft gunnery, each plaque to be awarded annually over a period of twenty years. By the use of twenty detachable shieldplates (provided for the inscription of the name and date of the winner) these plaques can be used over that period of years. Each is under the care of the Commanding Officer, remains on the winning ship for one year, and is then sent on to the next winner in the same class.

We have been informed by the Navy Department that the U. S. S. *Ranger* has attained highest combined merit in the anti-aircraft firings during the year 1935-1936 for the Aircraft Carrier type, and is to be awarded our official trophy.

It is a matter of pride to those who live in this vicinity that this presentation is to be made while the *Ranger* is in Puget Sound Waters. It is a distinct and unusual honor for me to represent our President General, Mrs. Wm. A. Becker, in this ceremony. But the greatest honor is to our Society in that you will accept this token of our pride in the record of this ship, its officers and men.

Captain Bellinger, in the name of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, speaking for the President General, I have the honor to present the Daughters of the American Revolution Anti-aircraft Trophy to the U. S. S. *Ranger* for attaining the highest merit in anti-aircraft gunnery during the year 1935-1936, and to express for our 150,000 members, our pride in your great Department, our gratitude for all the glorious naval achievements of the past, and our faith in the valor and gallantry of the Officers and men who comprise the personnel of America's First Line of Defense—the Navy.

Celebration of Whitman Centennial

MRS. JOHN Y. RICHARDSON

HISTORIANS, physicians, patriotic societies, club women, church officials, missionaries, pioneers, historical societies, and thousands of citizens from the Pacific Coast and distant sections of the United States came to Walla Walla, Washington for a four days' celebration honoring the one hundredth anniversary of the arrival at Fort Walla Walla of Dr. Marcus Whitman of New York and his golden haired wife, Narcissa Prentiss Whitman, heroic christian soldiers and martyrs in the cause of humanity.

Dr. Whitman was the first medical missionary in the United States and the first American doctor to practice on the Pacific Coast. He served his country as missionary, teacher, farmer, orchidist, lumberman and traveler. He guided the wagon train of 1843 to Oregon.

Narcissa Prentiss Whitman, with her fellow missionary, Eliza Spalding, was the first white woman to cross the American continent. She brought culture, religion and music to the wilderness. Together the Whitmans established, December 10, 1836 at Waiilatpu, the first American home west of the Rocky Mountains and were the parents of the first white child, born March 14, 1847.

When the great white doctor failed to cure the Indians, when an epidemic of measles broke out among the tribes, and many Indians died of the disease, the superstitious savages, as a revenge for this failure and the increasing danger of losing their lands to the white immigrants, massacred the Whitmans and all of the men and boys of the mission. Over fifty others were held captive for a month.

To pay tribute to these contributions to western civilization, the different phases of the lives of the martyrs were reviewed by the societies participating. The first day was under the auspices of the American Medical Association. The second day was sponsored by the Daughters of the American Revolution, the American Association of University Women, the General Federa-

tion of Women's Clubs and the National Federation of Music Clubs. The third day was Historian's day and the fourth was Religious day featuring the American Board of Foreign Missions, General Council of Congregational, Christian and Presbyterian churches.

Walla Walla was a perfect setting for such an event. It closely resembles the colonial New England village transplanted to a rich, fertile farming and sheep country. A beautiful sunrise ushered in the day that the women had been given to honor the Pioneer Mother. The National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution was given an important place on the program.

The Narcissa Prentiss Chapter, D. A. R. joined with all of the citizens of the community to enact the historical events of one hundred years ago. Dressed in the costumes of the period the members opened the day with a breakfast at a local tea house to honor the Reporter General to the Smithsonian Institution and the State Regent of Washington. Mrs. Starr Sherman, regent of the hostess chapter, Mrs. Thomas J. Drumheller, State Vice Regent of Washington, and Mrs. Stephen B. L. Penrose, wife of the president emeritus of Whitman College were the official hostesses for the chapter's breakfast.

At 10 o'clock the Whitman Centennial Committee, Inc., assembled in Pioneer Park to open the program for Mother's Day. In an amphitheatre, equipped with a loud speaker sound system, before a large assemblage, the opening number of America was announced by Mrs. Charles E. Head, State Regent of Washington, who presided through the day. Distinguished guests and representatives of the four national women's organizations participating in the day's program were seated in the pavillion.

Mrs. John Y. Richardson, Reporter General to the Smithsonian Institution, N. S. D. A. R. was introduced as the official representative of the President Gen-

eral, Mrs. William A. Becker. Mrs. Richardson gave the opening address of the day on the subject assigned by the Centennial Committee "Post Revolutionary Women of Narcissa Whitman's Time." The part of women in the winning of the west was discussed by Dr. Clifford Drury, author, and by Mrs. Sadie Orr Dunbar, Vice-President of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, and a member of the Williamette chapter D. A. R.

The Pioneer Mother was eulogized throughout the day. Each city and town of the northwestern states had chosen a lovely young mother, a descendant of pioneers, to represent their respective communities. Many of the young mothers are members of the D. A. R. Their presence added greatly to the picturesque beauty of the settings of the different occasions. They wore costumes of the period of Narcissa Whitman, many of the dresses and quaint bonnets were heirlooms of pioneer western families. Mrs. Jane Ankeny Gose, of Narcissa Whitman chapter of Walla Walla was the Centennial hostess. An attractive luncheon at the Marcus Whitman Hotel was the noon day feature honoring the Pioneer Mothers and the official visitors.

Each afternoon an historical parade depicting the pioneer history and development of the northwest was among the special events of note. Stage coaches, pinto ponies, cowboys and Indians, as well as historical characters were in the procession. One of the prize winning floats was a colonial garden entered by Narcissa Prentiss Chapter, D. A. R.

The members of the D. A. R. also generously contributed to the Main Street Museum, which was a varied collection of pioneer relics displayed in the windows

of the business firms of the city, generally relating to the line of merchandise handled by the business houses. Valuable glass, furniture, documents and books of many of the first families of America found their way west by wagon train. This fact was evinced by the remarkable collection on exhibit.

Throughout the week the guests were entertained by the Spinning Wheelers and Wagon Wheelers. The former is an organization of one thousand Walla Walla women organized to assist the Centennial committee. The Reporter General to the Smithsonian Institution and the State Regent of Washington were made honorary members of the Spinning Wheelers.

Each evening in a great amphitheatre under the stars the spectators witnessed a mammoth production presented in a spectacular manner which told the story of the romantic and tragic life of the Whitmans and the coming of the white settlers to the only section of the United States that was not purchased by the government or won by conquest, but a section annexed because of the desire of the pioneer settlers to reside under the protection of the Stars and Stripes.

Daily pilgrimages were made to the mission site and the tomb of the Whitmans. A great white monument stands on a high hill, a mute testimonial of sacrifice and contribution to American civilization and to the development of the great northwest. The park where the tomb of the Whitmans is located has been landscaped and cared for by the Narcissa Prentiss Chapter, D. A. R.

The Whitman Centennial Committee will continue both the effort to completely restore the mission and the movement to make the monument and mission a national park's monument.



The Christian Social Order

REV. MARION D. SHUTTER, D. D.

THE complaint used to be made that churches spent all their time and effort on the future, while they neglected the present world. There have been times, perhaps, when such charges have been justified. It would be nearer the truth today, however, to say that they are now ignoring the future to lay the emphasis upon the present. Heaven and hell cut no such figure with the churches as once they did. Even the stress laid upon personal character, the inward change of heart, has diminished, while it increases upon the physical surroundings. The attempts, often originated, always fostered, by the Federal Council of Churches, to outline—if not to dictate—national policies show the swing of the pendulum.

Indeed, if we preach today upon personal religion, if we exhort men to forsake the paths of wrong and to seek the highway of righteousness, we are likely to be met with some such comment as this: "O, that's all right! but you will not get anywhere, until people have more to eat and better clothes to wear and better houses to live in; and these things you can not get under the present social order!" So that the old admonition of the gospel is reversed. Instead of "Seek ye first the kingdom of God and His righteousness; and all these things shall be added unto you," we now read, "Seek ye first what ye shall eat and drink and wherewithal ye shall be clothed, and the kingdom of God and His righteousness will then be added unto you." The new route to the kingdom of heaven lies through economics.

The spirit of the times in the churches voices itself in the demand for a "new social order," a "Christian social order," something that will replace the "capitalistic system," as it is called, and spread justice and love and financial security for all, around the circumference of the globe.

Why is a New Order demanded? We are told today by men high in church, as well as by men high in state, that the social organization which we have developed from

the beginning of our history is "outworn" and must be "abandoned." It has "failed." We have come to the "end of an era." The American system is in ruins, and upon those ruins a new structure must be built.

First of all, then, let us see what it is that is doomed or dead. What is it that calls for replacement? Under the freedom of our institutions has grown up an economic system, certain factors of which are private property, individual initiative, competitive production and distribution, with attendant profits, the payment of wages based upon ability and services, and the saving of earnings for investment. This is a very general description of what is called "Capitalism," or "The American System."

On the part of the churches, this system is held to be unchristian because, as they insist: It makes profit the controlling motive of human effort. It puts the money interest above the human interest. It is unjust and inhuman in its distribution of the burdens and benefits of economic effort. But we venture to say, in passing, that it has less of injustice than any other system that has ever existed, or that exists today. In addition to these reasons, the Congregationalists, in their national convention at Oberlin last summer declared that the capitalist system is the cause of "international and industrial war, unemployment, insecurity, starvation and misery." Another religious convention resolved, that the "Kingdom of God is not compatible with the continuance of the Capitalistic System," and that "the Church should uncover fearlessly the anti-social and unchristian basis of that system and declare unremitting war upon it." And the Congregationalists at Oberlin did declare war and pledged the denomination to work "for the abolition of the profit system and for a planned social economy."

The next question is, "What is the new order?" the "Christian social order?" No one has yet defined it. I have, therefore, taken the resolutions of church conventions, the programs of social service commissions, the utterances of leading pulpits and ar-

ticles in the denominational press, and from these I have endeavored to construct, at least, a description of the form of society proclaimed by the economic gospel.

It must be one in which the profit motive shall be taken out of business, and the motive of service be substituted. It must be one in which the method of competition shall not be practiced in industry, but in which universal co-operation shall prevail. It must be one in which the administration and ownership of business, industry, banks, natural resources, transportation, and public utilities shall be taken out of private hands and lodged in the state. Instead of the present system of individual initiative, there shall be inaugurated "a thoroughly planned and organized social economy, which will adjust production to consumption, and maintain and extend social services, health, education, recreation and insurance for all."

This is an outline of the new social order, as I have gathered it from Methodist, Congregationalist, Presbyterian, Universalist and Unitarian sources. I do not mean to say that it represents all the churches, or all the churches of any one denomination, but it does represent an important and increasing trend.

There is nothing that this "Christian Social Order" so strongly resembles—and I speak with the utmost respect—as the political Farmer-Labor platform of Minnesota or the Socialist political party platform of the United States. Nor is this to be wondered at. Early in 1934, Mr. Kirby Page, of the *World Tomorrow*, sent out to 100,000 Protestant ministers, a questionnaire on various phases of war, peace and economics, to which 20,000 out of the 100,000 responded. Out of the 20,000, 18,000 repudiated "Capitalism," and preferred "Socialism." Among the 20,000 responding were 294 Universalist and Unitarian ministers. Of these, 143 preferred a "drastically reformed 'Capitalism,'" while 110 were frankly in favor of "Socialism."

To quote *The Christian Leader*:

"There are decent, high-minded, unselfish men and women in the Universalist Church and in the other Christian Churches who believe in giving the other fellow a square deal, who are keenly anxious to get rid of abuses in the social system, who personally

and socially live up to the golden rule, and who still believe that there is nothing dishonorable in making money, in saving money, in investing money, in supporting their families and in using money for the common good. They are perfectly willing that their ministers shall join the Socialists and frankly express their views, but they do not propose to have their churches turned into locals of the Socialist Party or the Communist Party, or made appendices to any other political party."

And this last is just what is happening in many communities.

Now, no one holds that any system in the world today is perfect. In a living society, there must be changes. But these changes must come gradually—modifying the existing system! not suddenly and violently substituting one that is entirely different. These changes must also come through experiment and experience; not through vague and random theories. The man who is most certain is the man who has had least experience. The man who knows exactly what to do is the man who has never done it. The man who is most anxious to distribute wealth is the one who has none to distribute. It is always the other fellow's possessions he wishes to divide. It is not change to which we object; but it is impulsive, unconsidered and revolutionary change to which we object. Because we refuse to throw away the history of the past, we are not therefore opposed to progress in the future! There are undoubtedly fields into which government may enter, but it must prove its right to enter, before it may pass the gates unchallenged.

The organizing idea of our system is the right of every man to work out his own destiny—such right to be limited only by the corresponding rights of other men. That is the formula of American Liberty. Under it all the results of our civilization have been wrought out.

The great merit of this system is its flexibility, the wide range of activity and interest that it permits. Under this freedom, "the individual is free to choose his own calling, to develop his talents, to win and keep a home secure from intrusion, to rear children in ordered security." He is "free to earn, to spend, to save, to accumulate property that may give protection in old

age and that may take care of those he loves."

Under this system, the highest civilization that exists in the world today, all the civilization that exists in the world today, has been developed. It was brought about by "Capitalism." There is an old Chinese proverb which runs like this: "When you drink from the stream, remember the spring."

The "Capitalistic," or the American, System must be judged by its ability to meet crises—its power of self-recovery. This it has done time after time in our history. It is still functioning. Not perfectly—but still functioning. Even industrially it has produced so much that those in authority had to find extraordinary ways of halting the production, instead of getting it to those in need. Scientific research went on through this period of depression. New discoveries were made in the heavens and on the earth. Some thirty millions of children continued to attend school, though the wages of teachers were cut. Colleges remained open, though professors made sacrifices. Millions attended churches upon which the times weighed heavily, and no words of complaint escaped from the ministers whose salaries were reduced and whose programs were curtailed. Other millions daily attended games, theatres, recreations of all kinds, as if nothing were happening. And 23,000,000 automobiles "were running about in our 'ruins' at ever increasing speed." But all through the storm, the spirit of America rose in multitudes, to the sublimest heights of patience and endurance. That spirit was the product of liberty,—not of regimentation. Our system leaves room for everything that could be accomplished by cooperative effort under any system.

The "planned economy" advocated by churches and by politicians means the regulation of private business down to the last detail. It means a system patterned upon that of Russia. It means dictation by government officials who hold their places because of their political value and not because they have ever tried to finance a payroll. Liberty "denies that politicians can manage the economic system as well as the people who have risen in it and whose hopes and security of living rest in it." The

"planned economy" means the destruction of individual liberty and individual initiative. Would the churches stand for all this, if their own spheres were invaded—if they were subjected to such a dictation as are the churches of Germany and other lands? Suppose a state official came to our ministers and governing bodies, and said: "I do not know anything about religion or church organization, but I am here to tell you what you may say and do and how you may worship." What would the Federal Council of Churches have to say about it?

If a "planned economy" does not mean this, then it only means what has been going on from the beginning. For it has been well said that "we have been engaged in planning and the execution of plans, within the proper functions of government, ever since the first days of George Washington's administration. We have planned and executed public school systems, safeguards to public health, conservation of national resources, the reclamation of desert lands, a magnificent system of highways and public buildings, railways and airways and merchant marine, the creation of parks, the beautification of cities, and a thousand other activities in every state, town and village." In many of these the government itself has cooperated.

Where do we get the notion that "profits" are wrong? that the profit system clashes with the teachings of Christ? that the profit system excludes the idea of "service"? No legitimate business can exist today, if it renders no service. Does the great steel industry render no service? Does the milling industry render no service to society? Does the auto industry exist simply and only for profits? And where does Christ condemn a system that permits a man to gain something for himself in the service he renders society? He is not required to love his neighbor any better than he loves himself. No one would be more surprised than the Master himself at the interpretations put upon his teachings by honest but misguided followers. He never attempted to modify the economic system of Judea or the imperialism of Rome. It is out of their profits that men build churches and art galleries and organize symphony orchestras, and research foundations, and community chests. At the present stage of development in

human nature, the stimulus of "profit" is needed for human effort. And this needs to be reinforced by reasonable competition. For competition holds in check attempts at economic domination, while it stimulates to the best. These twin steeds—the hope of profit, the spur of competition—have drawn the chariot of progress up the long highway of the ages. They need to be trained and kept in hand, but they are not to be hamstrung and retired from the race.

The pulpit is free to discuss the moral or religious aspects of any great public question. I do it myself. Our Constitution grants this freedom. Who shall deny it? But just because we are free, we are bound to be free from partizanship.

There is a danger which the churches are not escaping,—that of being counted as allies to political Socialism. Their attitude has been quoted by high authority in this state. Who is to administer the "Christian Social Order"? The present day politicians hope to be in control.

In all the discussions of the hour, not one

word has been said of the importance of character, without which any system must fail; nothing about readjustments to be made upon the basis of ability, skill, or merit; nothing to encourage the practice of endurance, or patience or self-control. And yet, if there is anything at all in our faith, it is for just such times as these.

When all your economic schemes have been put into action; when your "planned economy" has been duly planned; when the capitalistic system has gone down to the dead gods and broken things; when your cooperative state has risen upon the ruins,—your real task remains the same. Men are not going to flock to your altars to thank you for your intervention. They are going to be as far from the kingdom of God as ever; and you will have to return to the old preaching of righteousness, with all the vigor and enthusiasm that may be left after Liberty has been destroyed!

EDITOR'S NOTE: This article was contributed by the Committee on National Defense through Patriotic Education.



Book Review

MRS. LUE REYNOLDS SPENCER

Revolutionary War Records, Volume I, of Virginia, by Gaius Marcus Brumbaugh, M.D., M.S., Litt.D., Washington, D. C., price \$12.50.

This is the title of a book just off the press. The author and compiler is also the author of Maryland Records.

The book contains 733 pages, including 13 full page facsimiles, of individual records of thousands of Virginia officers, soldiers, sailors and marines hitherto unknown. It gives extensive details of the Virginia State Army, Navy, and Appointment of Officers by the State Authorities with payrolls, etc. It contains abstracts of Revolutionary War Pensions, list of Bounty Land Warrants and data on the

Military Districts of Ohio and other states. All of these are from state and federal archives, collected through years of painstaking research. The complete individual index is a boon to research workers.

The recent discovery of original Census and Muster Rolls, 1775, for "Old Dunmore County, Virginia," makes available important hitherto unknown records for the western part of the state. Parts of these are included in the facsimiles.

The book is a mine of authentic Revolutionary War data. It is a desirable addition to all genealogical and historical libraries and will be of invaluable assistance to all societies with lineage requirements for membership.

France and the American Revolution

A Short History of the French Participation in Our Struggle for Independence

LOUIS CHARLES SMITH, B.S.; M.A.; S.J.D.

EDITOR'S NOTE:—The author of this article is Librarian General of the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution; former president, Le Cercle LaFayette, School of Foreign Service, Georgetown University; former national president, International University Club; Member of the Bar of the District of Columbia, the American Bar Association, the Federal Bar Association; Special recognition for studies in economics and philosophy by the University of Hamburg; at present, Member of Staff of the Library of Congress.

PREVIOUS installments briefly outlined the historical background of France's interest in the American colonies and set forth the problems faced by the colonists during the early years of struggle in the war for independence. The initial work of our emissary Silas Deane and that accomplished later by Benjamin Franklin were covered in an interesting manner, especial emphasis being placed on the all important treaty of February 6, 1778. The November installment ended in the midst of a thrilling narrative of LaFayette's successful escape from France in his effort to sail to America to help our cause.

LEAVING Los Pasages with his ship on April 20, 1777, LaFayette, though escaping the English cruisers and the French vessels sent after him, found a rough sea voyage ahead, arriving along the coast of South Carolina on June 13. Anchoring off Winyah Bay the party disembarked, sadly discovering that they were without funds, for LaFayette in his hurry to leave for America had signed papers which prevented him from selling his ship's supplies at that time. He was able to find friends ashore, like Major Benjamin Huger, who assisted him and his group in reaching Philadelphia, where they entered the town on July 27, after a weary march from the south.

It was a happy group, nevertheless, which strode down Chestnut Street towards Continental Congress, then located in the building now known as Independence Hall. The joyful enthusiasm which they were experiencing was soon to turn to bitter disappointment, an almost tragedy in the life of LaFayette. He was given an extremely indifferent and cold reception by those members of Congress whom he approached with his commission from Silas Deane. There was some reason and justification in this unfortunate rejection of LaFayette's services upon his arrival in Philadelphia.

Deane had been in the habit of sending to America large numbers of adventurous foreigners, the majority of them nobles, who would present to Congress Deane's commission in the army and his unlimited promises of high army positions with comfortable salaries. Congress had received and necessarily turned down many of these useless and pleasure-seeking nobles. LaFayette happened to arrive just at the time when Congress was not in the mood to accept any more of Deane's commissions. Under these circumstances, how was Congress to know that this mere youth was not another of these worthless appointees who had caused it so much disturbance and embarrassment in the past? Congress did err, however, in not inquiring a little more into the facts of this case.

With a heavy heart but a spirit which could not be broken, LaFayette again petitioned Congress, this time with a written address. In it he pointed out the many sacrifices he had made, his past military experiences, and most important of all, his willingness to serve as a lowly volunteer without pay. Congress was taken by surprise. Here, for the first time, was a French officer at their door who would be willing to work without a salary. Congress immediately and completely surveyed his whole case, and on July 31, 1777, they righted a grievous wrong by commissioning LaFayette as a major-general in the American army. From there on we need but turn to our history books to learn of LaFayette's devotion to our cause. His sufferings at Valley Forge; the attention which he paid to the battle at Monmouth, his alertness there saving our army from the treachery of one of its own officers, General Charles Lee; and so on through

out the remainder of the Revolutionary War to the last and decisive battle at Yorktown, we find LaFayette ever active and his services most valuable.

The King Sends d'Estaing and His Fleet to Our Aid

As soon as the Treaty of Alliance had been signed on February 6, 1778, King Louis XVI through his ministry ordered M. le Comte d'Estaing, one of his admirals, to proceed at once to Toulon, the chief naval station of France on the Mediterranean and there to collect his ships. Within the brief space of two months after the signing of the treaty d'Estaing had brought together a powerful fleet and proportionate land force in efficient condition to come to our aid. The fleet sailed from Toulon on April 13, 1778, and consisted of eleven ships of the line mounting 776 guns; ten frigates, 508 guns; 3 corvettes, 108 guns; and one cutter holding 2 guns, making a total of twenty-five vessels and 1,394 guns manned by 11,777 officers, volunteers and seamen. Among the vessels were some of the largest and best-equipped afloat, an evidence of the zeal with which the King of France undertook to carry out the provisions of the alliance. In that period of naval history these ships of the line corresponded to the modern battleships and the frigates to the armoured cruisers. The relative strength of d'Estaing's fleet compared with a squadron of the best type of the present day.

All the ships sailed under sealed orders, none of the captains or members of the crew knowing their destination. This precautionary measure was designed to prevent English spies from gaining knowledge. The breezes were light, fickle, and contrary. Days were wasted beating, tacking, drifting and tossing about against tide and wind. It was not until the fleet was far past the Straits of Gibraltar that from the masthead of d'Estaing's flagship *Lanquedoc* suddenly broke out the Admiral's signal, "Captains, break seals for orders." It was then that all learned the ships were to sail for the Delaware River for the purpose of blockading it, and with the co-operation of Washington at Philadelphia, to trap the English forces, both the army and the fleet of Howe and Clinton.

Reaching American shores the disappointing news was received that the British fleet had but a short while before been taken by Howe to the more secure waters of Sandy Hook, off New York. That the forces of nature had so delayed d'Estaing was indeed unfortunate for his fleet could have annihilated that of Howe's which consisted of only six vessels mounting 64 guns each; three holding 50 guns each; and two, 40 each. Their destruction by the powerful vessels of d'Estaing would have been inevitable.

Upon Howe's leaving the Delaware unprotected by removing his fleet, the English land forces under Clinton were forced to evacuate Philadelphia and head through New Jersey for New York. This in itself was considered by the Americans a form of victory, made possible by the planned intervention of the French fleet. Followed by Washington's army, which then included LaFayette, the British forces were overtaken as they crossed New Jersey on their way to New York, and the Battle of Monmouth ensued. This battle would have ended in a tremendous victory for the Americans had it not been for the treachery of our own General Charles Lee. The result was that the battle was a draw, enabling the British troops to escape to New York. It might even have ended as a very disastrous engagement for the Continental Army had Washington not been warned by LaFayette just in time of the false movements and disobedience of orders on the part of Lee.

At this time the only places of importance held by the enemy in America were New York and Newport. D'Estaing, having arrived too late to catch the British at Philadelphia, planned a campaign around New York, hoping to attack the British forces from the sea as Washington proceeded from land, similar to the arrangements which had originally been made for the capture of Philadelphia. The attack upon New York did not mature for, unfortunately, the American pilots wrongly advised d'Estaing, telling him that his large ships would not be able to cross the shallow bar at Sandy Hook, even at high tide. Their advice, later shown to have been erroneously calculated, was naturally followed by d'Estaing and his staff for they had not

a comprehensive knowledge of this foreign coast and its strange waters. After some delay d'Estaing and his fleet moved on to Newport, again with the plan of attacking the English forces from the sea as the American troops under General Sullivan and General Greene closed in from land. As before, fate once more stepped in to prevent its fulfillment. Just off Newport both the French and the British fleets were caught in a most terrible storm which greatly damaged their ships. Acting upon the wise recommendation of his experienced French naval officers, he left that vicinity and took his ships to Boston for much needed repairs. Thus the French were not able to take part in any of these three planned campaigns though they made every effort to do so. The result was that the American army was forced to withdraw in each instance without any appreciable advantage being gained.

*LaFayette Returns to France to Secure
Additional Support*

News of the French alliance had brought much joy to the hearts of the American colonists and for a time it did much to improve the morale of our army. The colonists' joy was to turn to disappointment, however, as the years of 1778 and 1779 rolled by. French efforts to bring the war to an immediate close had not been successful. It was then feared that the French alliance was to be of no real benefit. The unavoidable delay in the French arrival at Philadelphia and the lack of their support at New York and Newport due to unfortunate circumstances had proved very discouraging to the colonists. Despair prevailed among the American forces. Their morale was broken and thousands of volunteers disgustedly marched away anxious to return to their homes in time for the harvest. Because of this deplorable situation in the Continental army and the apparent failure of French cooperation, LaFayette asked for leave so that he might return to France and there make every effort to secure the necessary French support. Permission having been given him, he promised to rejoin Washington's army as soon as possible with the needed additional troops and supplies.

It was in February, 1779, that LaFayette sailed for France to visit his family and to urge that aid be given the American Colonies to the fullest extent possible. His Majesty, King Louis XVI, had not forgotten LaFayette's disobedient act of escaping from France against his wishes a few years before. Upon his arrival in France, therefore, the King found it necessary to mildly penalize LaFayette by ordering him confined for a week at his father-in-law's house in Paris where he could be in daily communication with his family, relatives and friends. Thus was this youthful soldier gently reprimanded by his King for his disobedience in running away to America in defiance of royal mandate. Truly, the King was really pleased at what LaFayette had done and accomplished, for immediately after his period of confinement he received him quite graciously at court, while the queen begged him to "Tell us good news of our dearly beloved Americans."

*D'Estaing Revisits the American Coast
With His Fleet*

In the meantime hardly any favorable change was taking place on the American continent. D'Estaing, with his ships repaired, retired to the French West Indies; but not for long. On September 1, 1779, d'Estaing came to the American coast for a second time, arriving off Georgia with twenty-two ships of the line and eleven frigates. In October all allied forces of about 6,000, two-thirds of which were French, attacked the British at Savannah with great gallantry. Both the French and the Americans suffered many casualties, d'Estaing himself receiving two severe wounds. Without doubt the French had borne the brunt of the fight, but the enemy was able to hold their well-fortified positions so that nothing was gained by the struggle and the Americans and French retired from battle without the expected victory. The tired and battle-weary French forces returned to their ships, the fleet was divided, half sailing for the West Indies and the other half taken back to France by d'Estaing. Thus, again, concerted action between the French and American troops had met with discouraging failure. One thing is to be noted, however, that while the attempt to storm Savannah did not end

in a victory for our forces it did indirectly cause the British to remove their troops from Newport to New York, where they might concentrate all their forces in the expectation that a similar attack had been planned upon that point. This removal of the British from Newport made possible the landing at that spot of Rochambeau's troops in the following year.

France Increases Her Assistance

At this time throughout the colonies the lack of any effective French support was being severely criticized. In this the colonists were not wholly justified. If we but examine the situation in which France was placed during the years of 1778-1779, we can appreciate why France was compelled to conduct her affairs as she did. Upon France's signing the Treaty of Alliance with America on February 6, 1778, England at once reinforced her army in the colonies. At about the same time the Americans were unfortunately meeting with a number of reverses and it appeared that reconciliation might be possible. France dared not take too great amount of action without the assistance of Spain. This was finally made possible by the Treaty of Aranjuez, signed April 12, 1779. Thus reassured, France entered the war in earnest and the events of the following years brought to a successful end at Yorktown the American colonies' struggle for independence.

Commencing with the year 1780, France resolved to offer more effective assistance. LaFayette had promised to secure 8,000 men. This number was actually gotten together by Comte de Rochambeau, then fifty-five years old and a veteran soldier. As this large force prepared to embark at Brest, it was discovered that there were available only sufficient transports to convey 5,500 troops, which bitterly disappointed the remainder. The men and officers

were among the best in France, many of them later to take part in both sides of their own revolution, brought on no doubt by the very campaign they were then undertaking.

Rochambeau Arrives Off Newport

On May 2, 1780, Admiral de Ternay set sail with Rochambeau's army, the fleet consisting of six ships of the line and five frigates, thirty-two transports and a hospital ship. In order to carry more men Rochambeau had to leave his beloved war horses. The ships reached Newport on July 11, 1780, and the army immediately made camp, the ships remaining at anchor in the harbor.

Rochambeau's dazzling French troops with their beautiful, well-tailored uniforms of many colors and gay plumes in their hats, soon became acquainted with the colonists. Throughout their stay there was maintained perfect discipline and, as history records it, not even an apple tree overhanging a soldier's tent was touched. While this statement seems far-fetched, it does effectively illustrate the perfect record of order and discipline of the French army encamped at Newport.

There is nothing in the history of our relations with France more impressive than the fact that Rochambeau's orders were that the French army should be under the command of George Washington "to whom the honors of marshal of France will be rendered." Strangely enough, history created a similar incident almost a century and a half later when an American army went to the aid of France in the World War. When General Pershing landed on the French soil with the American troops, he graciously consented that they be placed under the general command of Marshal Foch, chief of the French armies. Pershing truly returned the kind act of Rochambeau.

(To be continued)

National Officers and Committees

National Membership

THE results of the work of the chapter Membership Committees are shown by the admission of 1,918 new members at the October Meeting of the National Board, with 324 members reinstated and 656 supplemental lines accepted.

At the October Meeting the losses for the year are reported. This loss is far less than in recent years, but, even so, it is far too great. For this reason let every chapter stress reinstatements. Get in touch with the lukewarm member before January first and keep her on your roll.

Your Consents are being received daily. Again I urge you to observe these requirements when sending in your lists—name and location of the chapter at the top of the page, national numbers, names of members, names of Revolutionary ancestors and states from which they served. Consents must be voluntarily given. It is the duty of the Registrar to secure this permission by personal signatures, by verbal or by written consent. This Consent does not give permission to anyone to see or copy a paper, but through correspondence the Registrar General is permitted to give specific information from the papers on file.

The new application blanks, which contain the location of the family in each generation, are a boon to our genealogists in the verification of papers, since through the census records and local histories the family may be traced and additional data found. Be sure that the application blank includes the signatures of the chapter officers and endorsers, is signed before a notary and sent to the Treasurer General with the fee and dues of \$6. Do not submit papers to this office for pre-inspection, "to see if they will pass." Our time must be given to applications submitted through regular channels. If the assistance of a genealogist is desired, we have a list on file which we consider reliable. Our rules do not permit the recommendation of any genealogist, however.

Volume 152 of the Lineage Book is just off the press. This contains the lineages

of 1,000 members admitted during 1919. These books should be in every public library, for they contain the genealogical records of 152,000 members. The supply is limited. Many of the early ones are now out of print. Volume 1 of the Lineage Books contains the lineage of 800 charter members and costs \$1.15. Each member would prize the volume that contains her lineage and this would make an ideal Christmas gift. Copies of the index of the roll of Revolutionary ancestors of volumes 150, 151 and 152 are published in pamphlet form and are on sale at the Business Office at twenty-five cents each. Send all money for whatever purpose to the Treasurer General.

There will be a meeting of the Membership Committee during Continental Congress and we hope that every chapter will send to us a Registrar among the delegates or alternates. In no better way will our membership work be advanced.

We have found by experience that the Magazine is our best means of communication with the chapters. I urge you to include in your yearly dues a permanent Magazine subscription, to be known as the chapter Magazine. In this way, the need of sending bulletins to the State Regents and State Registrars may be curtailed. State Registrars have cooperated splendidly, but of necessity the information relayed in this way had to be incorporated in their letters. If you follow this chapter Magazine suggestion, please send to me the name of the chapter, so that I may know by whom our messages are received each month through the pages of our official organ.

MRS. LUE REYNOLDS SPENCER,
Registrar General, N. S., D. A. R.

Approved Schools

Pine Mountain Settlement School

MR. WILLIAM CREECH, a native of the Kentucky mountains, had a great desire that there should be a school where his grandchildren and others in the community might be given an education. I

quote his reasons written in a letter in 1913:

"Some places hereabouts are so Lost from Knowledge that the younguns have never been taught the knowledge of reading and writing and don't know the country they were Borned in or what State or County they was borned. We need a whole lot of teaching how to work on the farm and how to make their farms pay, also teaching them how to take care of their timber and stuff they're wasting. In the way they farm and doing no good it is hardening them and they are turning to public works, too many of them.

"We are sending money to the foreign Missions when we need it right here among us. It has been a Mystery to me why folks do it. Of course, one soul's as good as another, but I believe Charity begins at home. I wouldn't ask a person to help us if they need it at home, but if they have anything for Missions I think they ought to help their own people."

He had heard of the fine work done by the "Quare Women" at Hindman and asked that they help him start a school on the 136 acres of land he gave for the purpose. Miss Katherine Pettit responded to the call and Pine Mountain Settlement School was founded in December, 1913. Pine Mountain is three thousand feet high and the school is located on the isolated northern side in a valley near the source of Greasy Creek. Until about a year and a half ago the only road over the mountain was hardly worth the name being a mere trail over which a *small* car could progress with difficulty. Now there is a good road winding over the mountain to the settlement school.

There are now some 130 students in the junior and senior High School using some thirty-two buildings. The students are required to pay a \$5.00 entrance fee, a monthly tuition of \$3.00, a book rental of \$1.50 and a small domestic science fee. All students work 3½ hours a day to help pay their expenses and the most needy work through the summer.

In addition to the regular academic courses the students learn agriculture, dairying, printing, woodworking, nursing, cooking, sewing and other industrial arts.

This gives the pupils the practical training that will enable them to improve home and community conditions, or to obtain jobs. The students do the work in the dormitories under the supervision of the housemother who also stresses personal cleanliness and neatness. Every student has a thorough physical examination upon entering and is given any medical care needed. When it is necessary to send one to Louisville the L. & N. Railroad gives free transportation while the doctors make no charges.

This year Mr. Glyn Morris, the Director of Pine Mountain, writes that the school opened on August 31st with a large enrollment. Five out of every six applicants had to be refused admission because of lack of money and accommodations. Those refused were just as greatly in need as those who entered but it was a case of "first come, first served." We can help this school to take more students by giving more money for scholarships, salaries and buildings. Household and school supplies can always be used as can books, games and toys, etc.

It is your contributions which help keep the school going and mean more than can be put into words to the hundreds of children who have been, and are being, helped by the Pine Mountain Settlement School. A new life has been made possible for them through your help. Keep up the good work!

It is with regret that we learn of the death of Miss Katherine Pettit on September 3rd. She was the founder of the Hindman and Pine Mountain Settlement Schools, which are on our approved list.

KATHARINE MATTHIES.

D. A. R. Student Loan Fund

IN these days when so many "isms" are rife, when propaganda is being scattered abroad tending to destroy one's ideas of the stability of our government, it is a necessity that the youth of America should have trained minds with which to seek out the truth and to hold fast to those principles for which our ancestors fought, bled

and died. To do this the D. A. R. Student Loan Fund has a big part, and a large responsibility.

The National Society D. A. R. may look with pride upon the records of the work of the Student Loan Fund in the Southeastern Division. Each state has a growing fund with well ordered handling, and reports substantial gains in money and increased help to students in each yearly report. Georgia has the honor of leading in these states, with nearly \$40,000 in her Loan Fund. North Carolina is second with nearly \$16,000, and leads in the amount given per capita each year. Tennessee has a nice fund of nearly \$10,000, Florida nearly \$5,000, Mississippi something over \$2,000, Alabama \$1,500, and little Cuba started her loan fund recently with \$1,439.37. South Carolina has less than one thousand dollars in her loan fund, but her splendid work at Tamasee compensates for her small Loan Fund.

Each state has a different working basis for the handling of its funds as best suits its needs.

Having administered the Loan Fund in North Carolina for nearly nine years I believe we have one of the best plans, which we have evolved from experience and a study of the problems which beset the handling of this fund. For the benefit of those states which may be seeking a better plan, or establishing its fund on a different basis, I shall give the procedure of our plan.

An applicant for a loan in North Carolina is sent a questionnaire which asks for age, condition of health of applicant, the educational attainments to date and requires a transcript of the previous years work in college. This also states the amount of loan required, why the necessity for borrowing, and if there are other financial obligations, if so amount and to whom, what vocation the student desires to pursue, etc. Names of three references are required, and then the student signs the following pledge:

Having been endorsed by _____
Chapter Daughters of the American Revolution,

I give my word of honor to live up to the highest standards of citizenship, to do my best to prove worthy of the faith and trust placed in me by the

Daughters of the American Revolution in North Carolina, who are showing their great faith in me by making this Educational loan.

I shall make my best effort in my college work so that I can go forth as your representative in the state, realizing you have cooperated with me in giving me an opportunity to develop and be able to better serve my fellow men. I know that I am to begin paying on my loan within six months after I leave college, earlier if possible, because I want to do my part in helping others, and the sooner I can repay the loan the sooner you can help another.

I understand my note begins to draw 4 per cent interest in six months after I graduate or finally leave school. Knowing you have faith in me I shall endeavor to give you my best.

The State Chairman investigates the standing of the student in his or her community thru these references, and from the college last attended the educational standing is secured. No use to help students who are not making the best use of their time in college.

After the file is complete, the decision to let student have loan rests with the State Regent and the Loan Fund Chairman, and the application is signed by both of these if loan is approved. Then a note is sent to successful applicants which has to be signed by student and two responsible endorsers, neither of whom shall be parents. This note carries no interest until six months after student has finally left college, then 4%. Monthly payments are required until obligation is settled in full. The funds are held by Wachovia Bank and Trust Co., of Raleigh, as a Trust fund. They hold all notes and funds and send out all checks.

I am happy to say that of the one hundred and fifty boys and girls who have used this fund, not one, so far, has repudiated the obligation and the fine spirit with which they have met and are still meeting their payments, is a tribute to the splendid students whom we have given the chance to equip themselves for life's responsibilities. The State Chairman keeps in constant touch with these students, always reminding them of their obligation to live up to the ideas and ideals of the D. A. R., and I personally feel that not one of this group will fall prey to the subversive influences so prevalent in our state colleges today.

North Carolina has for nearly 12 years had a 50 cents per capita tax for Student Loan Fund, which means a yearly gain of about \$1,200. Many chapters in the state have their own loan funds, administered by the chapter, and it was our great joy to have Liberty Hall Chapter of Charlotte, receive the \$35.00 prize given by our National Chairman, Mrs. Forney, for the largest per capita increase in loan fund contributions in the United States. They are making every effort to win this honor again at the coming Congress—but the best part of their efforts is not the money raised, but the opportunity it affords the students who use it.

I beg chapters everywhere to have one program each year on the work of the Student Loan Fund. It will thrill you to learn of its accomplishments and stimulate your interest and increase your desire to have a chapter fund by which you may know the joy of helping a fine boy or girl. Nowhere can we find the same measure of service as that afforded by this great work of the D. A. R.

Just one of many illustrations to show how the influence of the Loan Fund is far-reaching and can do more for a boy sometimes than sending him to college.

A mountain boy, one of Dr. Mary Martin Sloop's brood at Crossnore, finished high school and thought to try to go to college. Mrs. Sloop secured self help for him and then appealed to the Loan Fund for further assistance, which was granted. The boy had such poor background and preparation he could not pass his work, so did not return the second year. Like many others in the wilds of the mountains he fell into bad company and soon was being sought by the law. To escape, he fled and joined the army. The State Chairman kept in touch with him thru the War Department, always expressing faith in him, admonishing him to remember Mrs. Sloop and her kindness, and that he reward her faith in him by making of himself the kind of man he should be. Not a line in reply came for nearly six years. Then one day a fine letter, manly and upright in spirit, begging forgiveness for his neglect, but saying he had been ashamed of his record. He said he is now that man

we have hoped he would be, and was ready to prove his worthiness of our faith in him by paying his obligation. So from Honolulu he sent the amount in full. Was it not worth having a Loan Fund for just what it did for this one boy?

Study this magnificent work, and let's add more and more to our state funds and help more and more boys and girls on their way to better citizenship.

MRS. EUGENE NORFLEET DAVIS,
Vice Chairman.

Correct Use of the Flag

GREETINGS of the Noel season to all our Daughters near and far! We could all wish to emulate the Wise Men of long ago and come bearing to each other rare and precious gifts, but, failing that, we can bring warm and heartening messages of cheer, each to the other, more needful now, perhaps, than finest myrrh or incense or sweet sandalwood.

Wherever you are, I shall hope that you are sitting before a crackling wood fire (figuratively, at least) with your family and friends close about you and your roofs and walls tight against the weather (but your hearts wide open to humanity), your larders filled with Yuletide stuffings (but your disposition ready to share it), your spirits happy and gay (because you have done something to make others happy and gay). May you feel to the full that specially warm sense of close-knit unity and exquisite well-being that the Christmastide fosters. And may we all join in hoping and working for not only an individual or even a national feeling of unity and future peace on earth but an international harmony that the world sadly needs. Would that the flags of all nations signified to their peoples the "peace on earth, good will toward men" that The Flag of the United States signifies to us!

There are many, many classic Christmas greetings, but none that I might quote could surpass the warmth and cheers of Tiny Tim's:

"God bless us, every one."

VIVIAN LEWIS SIGMON,
National Chairman.

FLAG LESSON No. 1

Correct Display of the Flag

CERTAIN fundamental rules of Heraldry govern flag display. We should remember first that the National Flag represents a living country and hence is itself considered a living thing; second, that the Union of the flag (the blue field) is the honor point; and third, that since the right arm is the sword arm, the right is consequently the point of danger and similarly the place of honor.

1. The Flag should be displayed *only from sunrise to sunset*.

2. It should be *hoisted briskly and lowered slowly and ceremoniously*.

3. The Flag should *never* be allowed to touch the ground or the floor or to trail in the water.

4. The Flag should be displayed at homes, along streets, at places of business, etc., on National and State holidays and on historic and special occasions, e.g., New Year's Day, January 1; Inauguration Day, January 20 (every fourth year); Lincoln's Birthday, February 12; Washington's Birthday, February 22; Army Day, April 6; Easter Sunday, variable; Mother's Day, Second Sunday in May; Memorial Day, May 30; Father's Day, June —; Birthday of the Flag, June 14; Independence Day, July 4; Labor Day, first Monday in September; Constitution Day, September 17; Columbus Day, October 12; Navy Day, October 27; Armistice Day, November 11; Thanksgiving Day, last Thursday in November; Christmas Day, December 25; Birthday of the State, Date of Admission; State Holidays, Proper Dates.

5. The Flag should be displayed on every fair day on the flag poles of all public buildings, federal, state, county and city, at every school house during the sessions of the classes, and on all office buildings, hotels, and places of business throughout the country.

6. The Flag should never be displayed with the Union down *except as a signal of distress*.

7. The Flag must *never be used as drapery* in any form whatever. Bunting should be used for the purpose.

8. No object or emblem should ever be placed on or above the Flag; no lettering of any sort should ever be placed on the Flag.

9. The Flag should never be used *in any form of advertising*. No advertising signs should be fastened to a pole from which the Flag is flying.

10. No other flag or pennant should be displayed *above or to the right* of the Flag.

11. When flown at half staff, the Flag is first hoisted to the peak of the staff and then lowered to half staff. Before lowering the Flag for the day, it is again raised to the peak and then lowered. On Memorial Day, the Flag is displayed at half staff from sunrise until noon and at full staff from noon until sunset.

Girl Home Makers

MASSACHUSETTS D. A. R. gave \$200 in Scholarships for Girl Home Makers this year. Miss Cerna Pierce of Attleboro, Mass., was the winner of the \$100 Scholarship offered to girls in the graduating classes of the Senior High Schools in the State who needed assistance to continue their study of Home Economics. Miss Pierce is a fine type of American girl, outstanding in every way; and has enrolled in the Vocational Household Arts Course at State Teachers College at Framingham, Mass. The gift of \$50 to this Fund by the Massachusetts Ex-Regents D. A. R. Club made it possible to give a second scholarship to the girl ranking second in the competition. Miss Anna Banuzkewic of Pittsfield, Mass., received this award and has entered Massachusetts State College, at Amherst, Mass. Anna is of Lithuanian parentage, has worked her way through High School, and is very ambitious for a college education. Peace Party Chapter of Pittsfield was so proud of their candidate that, during the summer, they had a Garden Party and raised \$50 to add to her scholarship, thereby making it \$100. They have also decided to make Anna their "Becker girl."

Iowa established a State Scholarship for Girl Home Makers of \$50 under their former state chairman, Mrs. Clair H. Parker. The winner was chosen by competition. Miss Doris E. Lackender of Iowa

City won the Scholarship and has entered Iowa State University.

New Jersey is the third state to undertake this project. Under the able leadership of their state chairman, Mrs. Archibald C. Forman, a \$100 Scholarship for Girl Home Makers will be established for a girl graduating from Senior High School, who needs assistance to continue the study of Home Economics.

While the Girl Home Maker Clubs, Girl Scouts, 4H Clubs, etc., hold the interest of the young girls, these scholarships are encouraging the older girls to get advanced training in the homemaking arts.

VESTELLA BURR DANIELS,
National Chairman.

National Defense Through Patriotic Education

PROTESTS against the use of the radio for spreading communist propaganda are based upon the ground that the Communist Party of the United States is not an American political party and that its candidates are not "legally qualified candidates for public office."

The National Broadcasting Company has replied that they have no choice in the matter, that "the Act of Congress, under which broadcasting companies are licensed to operate, forbids discrimination against any candidate and requires that, if time is allotted to any DULY QUALIFIED candidate on the ballot, opportunity must be allotted to all other candidates on that ballot."

A complaint has been filed against the Federal Communications Commission by Archibald E. Stevenson, Attorney of the National Civic Federation which contends that Messrs. Browder and Ford are not "legally qualified candidates for public office" within the meaning of the Communications Act, but that they are members of a dues paying society composed of aliens and citizens holding its charter from an alien organization located in Moscow and dedicated to the overthrow of the government by force and violence, and to the substitution therefore, of the Soviet form of government in the United States.

Mr. Browder, as general secretary of the Communist Party of the United States, the American section of the Third International, is charged with violating Section 6, Title 18 of the Federal Criminal Code and Section 160 and 161 of the penal code of the State of New York. Stations broadcasting his speeches are named as "aiding and abetting" in the crime.

The complaint asks the Commission to rule "that Section 315 of the Communications Act of 1934 is not, and shall not be construed, and shall not be applied or enforced as to compel a broadcaster to become a party to a seditious conspiracy in violation of the laws of the United States; or to help organize any society, group or assembly of persons formed to teach or advocate the doctrine of criminal anarchy or criminal syndicalism, in violation of the laws of the United States."

The National Civic Federation claims that the technicalities of our laws on Seditious Conspiracy are little understood by our authorities charged with the duty of administering them, largely because they have not been called into play and experience therewith is limited. They claim that the Communist Party of the United States and its subsidiary organizations constitute a seditious conspiracy as defined by Section 6, Title 18 of the Code of Laws of the U. S. A.

The American Civil Liberties Union, originally organized to secure civil liberties to the oppressed, but for years now devoting its entire attention to defending enemies of our Constitutional Government or using their cases for agitation against the American system, have also spoken.

Under date of September 18, 1936, they announce having called upon Anning S. Prall, Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission, to make "a sharp public statement" affirming the Communications Act providing "that all licensed broadcasting stations shall afford equal treatment to legally qualified candidates for public office." Naturally a communist-allied organization would demand privileges for their program.

There are some who believe that the individual guarantees of free speech warrant the astounding policy of compelling a

broadcasting company to afford the use of its facilities to an organized revolutionary movement.

Your National Defense Chairman believes that there is sufficient existing law to meet the exigencies of the case. An Act of Congress which is in violation of the penal code is obviously not legal. What is needed is a popular demand for the proper administration of the law.

Motion Picture

The following pictures are listed as suitable for type of audience indicated, and the synopsis is given you to aid you in selecting your motion picture entertainment.

A.—Adults Y.—Youth C.—Children

RAMONA (Twentieth-Century Fox)

Loretta Young, Kent Taylor, Pauline Frederick.

A most beautiful technicolor production of Helen Hunt Jackson's literary classic, a romance of early 1870 in California. It also exposes the sufferings of the Indians at the hands of the avaricious whites. A. Y.

THE GENERAL DIED AT DAWN (Paramount)

Gary Cooper, Madeleine Carroll.

Located in China, the story is grim drama and it deals with the adventures and experiences of its white principals against China's relentless individualists. A. Y.

EAST MEETS WEST (Gaumont-British)

George Arliss, Lucie Mannheim, Godfrey Tearle.

George Arliss as the Sultan of an East Indian country plays the part in his usual finished way. He controls a harbor of importance to England on the West and to a rival country on the East. He finally gets his price when he plays one of these powers against the other. A. Y.

CRAIG'S WIFE (Columbia)

Rosalind Russell, John Boles, Billie Burke.

Adapted from a Pulitzer prize winning play, this picture is modern in atmosphere and deals with a selfish, iron minded wife whose only love is her house. She finally drives her husband from her side and is left a lonely woman in her dead house. A. Y.

THE DEVIL IS A SISSY (M-G-M)

Freddie Bartholomew, Jackie Cooper, Mickey Rooney, Ian Hunter.

Three boys steal in order to buy a "tombstone" for the executed father of one of the boys and it lands them in juvenile court. When they are

taught by the Judge that the devil is a sissy because he isn't tough enough to be good, the boys decide that life is happier in just being regular kids. Family.

LADIES IN LOVE (Fox)

Janet Gaynor, Constance Bennett, Loretta Young, Simone Simon.

This story is set in Budapest, concerns a chorus girl, a mannequin, a gent's furnishings hawker and a girl from the country, all with one objective, marriage. It is a modern and gay comedy. A. Y.

DANIEL BOONE (R-K-O)

George O'Brien, Heather Angel, Ralph Forbes.

A most interesting production showing the exciting adventures of the famous pioneer Daniel Boone. It tells of the dangers and perils when he led his company to the new homestead. A. Y. older children.

OLD HUTCH (M-G-M)

Wallace Beery, Cecilia Parker, Elizabeth Patterson.

Old Hutch on one of his fishing trips discovers what to him was a great fortune. With the finding of so much money a great change comes over the old man, until it is found that the money was buried by the thieves. A homely, wholesome characterization played by the well known Wallace Beery. A. Y.

SEA SPOILERS (Universal)

John Wayne, Nan Gray, William Bakewell.

Beautiful Alaskan scenery, and the valiant work of the Coast Guard Patrol are found in this interesting picture of the capture of seal poachers. Family, except small children.

GIVE ME YOUR HEART (Warner Bros.)

Kay Francis, George Brent, Roland Young.

In this delicately handled brilliant social drama Miss Francis is at her best. Roland Young relieves with bits of humor. A.

DODSWORTH (United Artists)

Walter Huston, Ruth Chatterton.

From the novel and stage play of Sinclair Lewis, Dodsworth has been brought to the screen with Walter Huston once more in the title rôle. The production is smooth and it is good entertainment. A. Y.

THE GAY DESPERADO (United Artists)

Nino Martini, Leo Carrillo, Ida Lupino.

This is a story of a band of Mexican desperados led by Mr. Carrillo, who has a natural love of music. One of his prisoners is Nino Martini whom he holds for ransom. Among Mr. Martini's songs are "Celeste Aida" and "The World Is Mine." An artistic production full of action and high tension episodes. A. Y.

Chapter Work Told Pictorially



IN COMMEMORATION OF THE BI-CENTENNIAL OF THE BIRTH OF GEORGE WASHINGTON, AN ACACIA TREE WAS PLANTED ON THE GROUNDS OF THE CAROLINE SCOTT HARRISON MEMORIAL BUILDING, BY THE OXFORD CAROLINE SCOTT CHAPTER, OXFORD, OHIO



MEMORY OF GENERAL JOHN C. WILLIAMS, FOUNDER OF ST. PETERSBURG, WAS HONORED WHEN MEMBERS OF THE PRINCESS HERRIHGUA CHAPTER, ST. PETERSBURG, FLA., UNVEILED A TABLET IN WILLIAMS PARK, ONE OF HIS GIFTS TO THE CITY. THE MARKER READS: "ERECTED TO THE MEMORY OF JOHN C. WILLIAMS WHO FOUNDED ST. PETERSBURG IN 1887, AND GAVE THIS SITE FOR A PUBLIC PARK"



JUNIOR GROUP, TULSA CHAPTER, TULSA, OKLA. LEFT TO RIGHT: MRS. BEN M. CURTIS, ASS'T DIRECTOR; MRS. ROY WELCH, MRS. COLEMAN COCKRELL, MISS MARCIA ACOSTA, CHAIRMAN; MISS BETTY JANE BUEL, MISS LOUISA DAVIS AND MRS. GEO. DAVIS, SPONSOR



MEMBERS OF THE JUNIOR GROUP OF THE OKLAHOMA CITY CHAPTER. THIS WAS THE FIRST JUNIOR GROUP FORMED IN OKLAHOMA AND WAS ORGANIZED NOV. 3, 1934. LEFT TO RIGHT, TOP ROW: MRS. GEO. W. BASS, MISS MARY FRANCIS, MRS. LUTHER DULANY, MRS. JOHN F. AMOS, MRS. DON F. WRIGHT. BOTTOM ROW: MRS. JACK R. CAUGHRON, MRS. FRANK M. COOPER, MRS. EVERETT B. NEFF AND MRS. HUGH B. KEY

ROBERT RAINES CHAPTER, NAVASOTA, TEXAS, UNVEILED, WITH AN INTERESTING CEREMONY, A MARKER TO SUSAN STONEHAM, DAUGHTER OF HENRY STONEHAM, WHO SERVED FIVE YEARS IN THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION. THREE GENERATIONS WERE REPRESENTED BY THE LARGE GROUP OF DESCENDANTS OF HENRY STONEHAM PRESENT ON THIS OCCASION



NEVADA SAGEBRUSH CHAPTER, RENO, NEVADA, DEDICATED MARKERS ON THE GRAVES OF ALICE CHISM (SHOWN IN PICTURE) AND MRS. CATHERINE GERMAN, WHO WERE BOTH CHARTER MEMBERS. MRS. CHISM WAS A NEVADA PIONEER

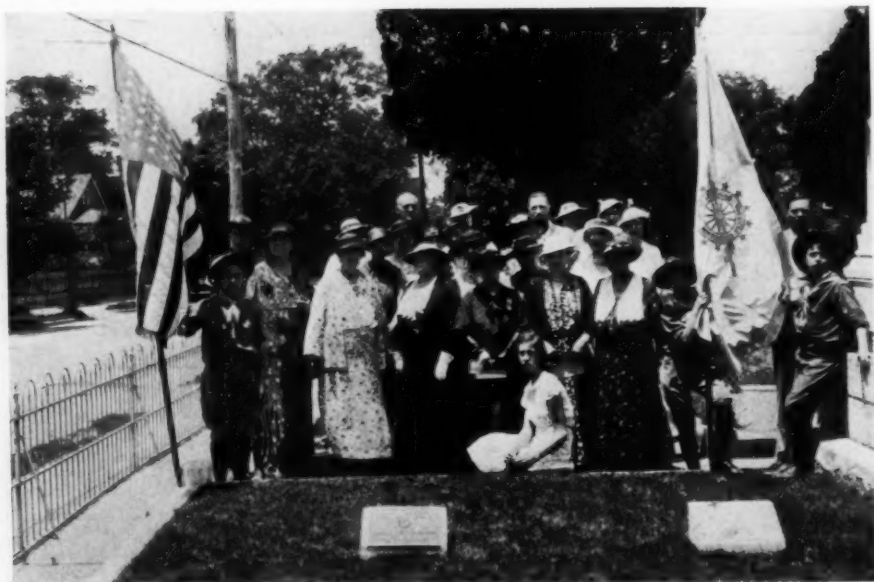


MEMBERS OF ASHMEAD CHAPTER, VICKSBURG, MISS., AT THE DEDICATION SERVICES OF A D. A. R. MARKER ON THE GRAVE OF A CHARTER MEMBER, MISS MARTHA REBECCA HOGGATT. MISS HOGGATT WAS STATE AND CHAPTER D. A. R. MAGAZINE CHAIRMAN AT THE TIME OF HER DEATH



MEMBERS OF THE RIO GRANDE CHAPTER, MC ALLEN, TEXAS, AT A COLONIAL TEA ON WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY AT THE HOME OF MRS. MAYNARD KRIEDLER

CENTENNIAL CHAPTER, LITTLE ROCK, ARK., MARKED THE HISTORIC HOME OF ALBERT PIKE, POET, SOLDIER, PATRIOT, STATESMAN, AS ITS WORK FOR ARKANSAS FOR THE ARKANSAS CENTENNIAL. FREDERICK J. VENNER, JR., MEMBER OF THE BETTY WASHINGTON LEWIS SOCIETY, C. A. R., UNVEILED THE TABLET



GENERAL LAFAYETTE CHAPTER, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., DEDICATED A BRONZE MARKER PLACED ON THE GRAVE OF THEIR ORGANIZING REGENT, MISS SARAH N. DOUGHTY, IN THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH YARD, ABSECON, N. J. MRS. JOHNSON, STATE HISTORIAN; MRS. BLAKE, REGENT, AND MRS. BROCKETT, AT RIGHT IN FRONT ROW. BETSY DOUGHTY, SEATED



UDOLPHA MILLER DORMAN CHAPTER, CLINTON, MO., PLACED A MARKER ON THE HENRY COUNTY COURT HOUSE, COMMEMORATING CLINTON'S CENTENNIAL



NANCY MC KAY HARSH CHAPTER, CRESTON, IOWA, PLACED A MARKER AT GRAVITY ON THE GRAVE OF MRS. NELLIE ROBINSON NORRIS, WHO WAS A MEMBER OF THIS CHAPTER FOR MANY YEARS



THE COLOR GUARD OF THE PHILADELPHIA CHAPTER, PHILADELPHIA, PA., AND MRS. CUTHBERT PARRISH, PRESIDENT OF THE FRANCIS HOPKINSON SOCIETY, C. A. R., SPONSORED BY THE CHAPTER, WERE ENTERTAINED BY THE REGENT, MRS. FRANK T. KALAS, IN THE GARDENS OF HER HOME. THE COLOR GUARD MADE THE ADVANCE AND RETIRING OF THE COLORS AT EACH CHAPTER MEETING



AT QUAIN OLD "ST. PETER'S IN THE GREAT VALLEY" MEMBERS OF THE CHESTER COUNTY CHAPTER, PA., GATHERED TO MARK THE GRAVE OF ENSIGN GEORGE KING, REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIER. MISS MARY J. STILLE, NINETY YEARS OLD, GAVE A BRIEF TALK. GEORGE H. S. KING, A DESCENDANT FROM FREDERICKSBURG, VA., WAS PRESENT



ROBERT MORRIS CHAPTER, PHILADELPHIA, PA., MARKING THE GRAVE OF CAPT. WM. HAYMAN IN OLD ST. DAVID'S CEMETERY, RADNOR, PA.



PICTURE MADE AT ORANGEBURG HIGH SCHOOL ON CONSTITUTION DAY, INCLUDED IN THE GROUP ARE A COMMITTEE OF DAUGHTERS FROM MOULTRIE CHAPTER, ORANGEBURG, S. C., WHO SPONSOR THIS PROGRAM YEARLY; YOUNG FOLK FROM THE SENIOR CLASS WHO TOOK PART IN THE PROGRAM; JUDGE A. L. CASTON, SPEAKER OF THE DAY; SUPT. A. J. THACKSTON; PROF. FRED COX, PRINCIPAL OF THE SCHOOL, AND REV. FRANK ESTES, PASTOR OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH



A LARGE GRANITE BOULDER WITH BRONZE TABLET BEARING THIS INSCRIPTION: "1827 SITE OF CHENUBE INDIAN VILLAGE ERECTED BY STONE CASTLE CHAPTER, D. A. R., DAWSON, GA., 1936"



OKLAHOMA CITY CHAPTER, OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA., PLACED A NATIVE GRANITE BOULDER WITH A BRONZE TABLET AT A SPRING, MARKING THE CAMPING PLACE OF CAPTAIN DAVID L. PAYNE. ALSO CATTLEMEN AND INDIANS CAMPED HERE PRIOR TO THE OPENING OF OKLAHOMA TO WHITE SETTLEMENT



MUSKOGEE INDIAN TERRITORY CHAPTER, MUSKOGEE, OKLA., ERECTED THIS GRANITE MARKER TO THE MEMORY OF GOVERNOR STOKES, THE ONLY REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIER KNOWN TO HAVE BEEN BURIED IN OKLAHOMA. GOVERNOR STOKES WAS APPOINTED COMMISSIONER TO NEGOTIATE TREATIES WITH THE INDIANS OF INDIAN TERRITORY, A POSITION HE HELD UNTIL HIS DEATH



GOVERNMENT SPRINGS IN ENID, OKLA., WAS A CAMPING PLACE ON THE OLD CHISHOLM TRAIL OVER WHICH CATTLE WERE DRIVEN FROM TEXAS TO KANSAS AND MISSOURI MARKETS. ENID CHAPTER, ENID, OKLA., ERECTED THE MARKER WHICH BEARS THE INSCRIPTION, "THOUGH THE PATHFINDERS DIE THE PATHS REMAIN OPEN"



NARCISSA PRENTISS CHAPTER, D. A. R., AND GUESTS AT THE BREAKFAST HONORING MRS. JOHN Y. RICHARDSON, REPORTER GENERAL TO THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION, AND MRS. CHARLES E. HEAD, STATE REGENT OF WASHINGTON, DURING THE WHITMAN CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION



MRS. WM. A. BECKER, PRESIDENT GENERAL, VISITS OKLAHOMA CITY. WITH HER, MRS. LUTHER EUGENE TOMM, LIBRARIAN GENERAL; PAST VICE-PRESIDENT GENERAL, MRS. F. H. MARSHALL; MRS. FRED C. NEFF, AND THE STATE BOARD OF OKLAHOMA



JUNIOR AMERICAN CITIZENS CLUB AT D. A. R. NEIGHBORHOOD CENTER, LOS ANGELES CHAPTER, LOS ANGELES, CALIF. THE PRESIDENT GENERAL, MRS. BECKER, WAS THE HONOR GUEST



MR. AND MRS. WILLIAM A. BECKER, MR. MESSMORE KENDALL, PRESIDENT GENERAL, SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, AND MRS. KENDALL WERE HONORED WITH A DINNER AND RECEPTION GIVEN BY BEACON FIRE CHAPTER, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, AND PASSAIC VALLEY CHAPTER, SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, IN SUMMIT, NEW JERSEY. LEFT TO RIGHT: MR. WILLIAM A. BECKER, MRS. MESSMORE KENDALL, MRS. WILLIAM A. BECKER AND MR. MESSMORE KENDALL.

NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT

Regular Meeting, October 27, 1936

The regular meeting of the National Board of Management was called to order by the President General, Mrs. William A. Becker, in the Board Room, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C., on Tuesday, October 27, 1936, at 9:30 A. M.

In the absence of the Chaplain General, Mrs. E. Thomas Boyd, the Historian General, Mrs. Goodhue, offered prayer.

The Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America was given.

The Recording Secretary General, Mrs. Julius Young Talmadge, called the roll, the following members being recorded as present: *National Officers:* Mrs. Becker, Mrs. Alexander, Mrs. Strawn, Mrs. Messenger, Mrs. Judd, Miss Street, Mrs. Mauldin, Mrs. Dixon, Mrs. Baughman, Mrs. Talmadge, Mrs. Keese, Mrs. Pouch, Mrs. Robert, Mrs. Spencer, Mrs. Goodhue, Mrs. Reed; *State Regents:* Mrs. Taylor, Mrs. Latimer, Mrs. Williams, Mrs. Haig, Mrs. Adams, Mrs. Campbell, Miss Farwell, Mrs. Emery, Mrs. Rex, Mrs. Arnold, Mrs. Binford, Mrs. Shanklin, Mrs. Schermerhorn, Mrs. Duxbury, Mrs. Herrin, Mrs. Chiles, Mrs. Hoskins, Mrs. Clapp, Mrs. Belk, Mrs. Heaume, Mrs. Sheppard, Mrs. McCrillis, Mrs. Marshall, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Witherell, Mrs. Rowbotham, Mrs. Hogg, Mrs. Averill, Miss Johnson; *State Vice Regent:* Mrs. Perkins.

The President General, Mrs. William A. Becker, read her report.

Report of President General

Members of the National Board of Management:

Soon after catching up the threads of routine work, your President General journeyed, on May 17th, to "Way Down East in Maine" for the 47th Annual Congress of the Sons of the American Revolution with Mr. Henry Baker as the able President General. It might be interesting to note that this was the farthest east the Society has ever met. The hospitality meted out to each guest, the many kindnesses, the thoughtfulness for each one's comfort, the resourcefulness and energy of the Chairman, Mr. Willis Hall, and the beauties of the State warmed all hearts and created a happy and social spirit.

The Elizabeth Wadsworth Chapter, D. A. R., of Portland, gave a luncheon on Monday, May 18, in honor of Mrs. Henry F. Baker; your President General; the State Regent of Maine, Mrs. Victor Binford, and other invited guests. This delightful occasion was presided over by Mrs. Roy E. Haywood, Regent, who proved most able and gracious. Greetings were given by the Honorable Louis J. Brann, Governor of Maine; Mr. Baker and Mrs. Arthur McCrillis, State Regent of Rhode

Island. Many of the ladies of the S. A. R. Congress attended the luncheon, after which they proceeded to a tea given by the ladies of the Hospitality Committee of the Chamber of Commerce.

The reception given Monday evening in honor of President Baker and Mrs. Baker was a brilliant affair, after which the Portland Men's Singing Club rendered a delightful concert.

The next day the Elizabeth Wadsworth Chapter gave a coffee in honor of the President General of the D. A. R., at the home of its Regent.

The banquet, over which the State President, Mr. Harold H. Browne, presided as toastmaster, was followed by brief addresses by President Baker, Honorable Joe Starnes, Congressman from Alabama, and your President General.

A happy group of the official family, including Mrs. Victor Binford, State Regent of Maine; Mrs. Arthur McCrillis and Mrs. Amos Fries representing the C. A. R., accompanied your President General on part of her trip in Maine. This companionship made the trip not only more enjoyable but created a closer fellowship.

On Wednesday, your President General motored with the State Regent and with a patient D. A. R. husband, Mr. Binford, as an able chauffeur, for a State meeting in the State House, Augusta. Members gathered that beautiful spring day from near and far to learn of their Society and gain inspiration for the work to come. At this meeting, Miss Ethelwyn Grey, a wholesome girl, the Good Citizenship Pilgrimage girl from Maine, brought an interesting account of her trip to Washington.

At the Augusta House, the State Board of Maine entertained at luncheon, after which we inspected old Fort Western on the banks of the Kennebec River, which was built in 1754 and visited by John Alden and Miles Standish, and where the historic start was made for the Quebec Campaign under Arnold. The historic significance, the many relics, the beauty of restoration, thrilled us all and spoke of interest in, and action for, the things which have played a vital part in our nation's life. William Gannett, direct lineal descendant of Captain James Howard, Commander of Fort Western, greeted the guests. The fort was restored and presented to the city by Mr. Gannett.

A delightful reception was given by Mrs. Brann, wife of Governor Brann, in the famous home of James G. Blaine. National and State Officers of S. A. R. and D. A. R. assisted in receiving the many guests.

The Koussinoc Chapter, Mrs. Henry N. Whitman, Regent, entertained your President General at a dinner that evening, bringing added contacts, in a most social way, with the Daughters

of Maine. Mr. Henry Baker pleaded that only thoroughly American teachers be allowed to teach in schools of the United States.

Early the next day we motored to Thomaston to visit the restored home of General Knox, personal friend of George Washington, and a noted statesman and soldier. Sufficient money given by an interested citizen had restored and furnished the Knox home, which stands on a knoll, and which is beautiful in symmetry and design. Its furnishings, many of which are originals, are exquisite. Words are inadequate to express the beauty of coloring, or design, of the furniture,—literally a gem. All who pass through Maine should stop to drink in its nectar of charm, of beauty, of sentiment and of history. Too much praise cannot be given to the ones who had the vision to restore this historic mansion, and to those who work unceasingly to preserve it. The Knox Memorial Association has been formed and contributions and dues keep this place in splendid condition. Let us hope that courage, strength and the necessary funds will come into the hands of these faithful women, who render a labor of love for a monument of beauty and of reverence.

A program under the auspices of General Knox Chapter of Thomaston and Lady Knox Chapter of Rockland was presented after a lobster luncheon in Thomaston, attended by many Sons as well as Daughters.

Outstanding characteristics of the Maine people are their genuineness, their extreme modesty, interest in culture, state pride and the loyalty for their country. The hardships of the pioneers of this State, nobly borne, set a standard for others to emulate.

Among the pleasant memories and mementoes of Maine, your President General has a fishing license provided by the Governor of Maine, which allows her to fish anywhere at any time in the State.

After an eventful day, Mr. and Mrs. Binford and your President General motored from Thomaston to Roxbury, over rolling wooded country, fresh with verdant spring bloom, telling a story of Life Eternal, of courage, of hope. Fragrance from the pines and the clear, fresh air invigorated us as we passed through miles and miles of forest, some of which some day will pass on under the march of progress. There were tall, stately pines, low weeping maples and oaks, all speaking of struggle for life, but strong in survival.

After a delightful evening and night in the home of the State Regent, we motored to Rumford where the Amariscoggin Chapter was hostess for an early breakfast. Some fifty members were gathered in the home of the Regent, Mrs. Walter Pillsbury, by 8:30 A. M. Following a delightful repast, the President General spoke upon the work of the National Society, and then journeyed to Newburyport, Massachusetts, still with Mr. Binford as our guide and helper.

On Wednesday, May 13th, Mrs. Livingston Rowe Schuyler, former Regent of Manhattan Chapter, represented the National Society for the President General at a meeting held in Town Hall in observance of the centenary of the death of

President James Madison, known as the "Father of the Constitution." Dr. Pepper described Madison's service in the Constitutional Convention, knowledge of which was not revealed until after Madison's death, when his notes taken during the debates were discovered. Dr. Pepper vividly portrayed how it was Madison more than any one else who had stood for the balance of power between the State and Federal government, and how he had worked for the three departments of government: legislative, executive and judicial. He conceived and worked for an equilibrium in government which would insure liberty, freedom and protection for the people of this land for all time.

On May 24th, our National Society was represented at the celebration of the Ninth Massing of the Colors at the Cathedral Close in Washington, D. C., by Mrs. Geoffrey Creyke, our very capable Chairman of Program Committee. This is a very colorful and impressive patriotic and religious ceremony, and is very inspirational. I regret that I was away from Washington at the time, which prevented my personal attendance.

On May 31st, in the Great Choir of the Washington Cathedral in Washington, D. C., a Peoples' Evensong was a real devotional inspiration.

On Monday and Tuesday, June 1st and 2nd, the Associated Country Women of the World met in conference in Constitution Hall. Here were gathered farm women from all over the world, women interested in rural development, in homes, in better living.

On Tuesday evening, June 2nd, an entertainment was given of folk songs and folk dances of many lands. Especially clever and artistic was the puppet show given by students of Haskell Indian Institute of Kansas.

On Wednesday, June 3d, accompanied by National Officers, Mesdames Talmadge, Keesee, Spencer, Pouch, Robert; by State Regents, Mesdames Rowbotham, Haig and Shanklin; and by members from the District, Mesdames Lingo and Creyke and Miss Tuohy, your President General motored to Annapolis to review the dress parade of the midshipment. A pair of binoculars was presented by your President General in the name of the National Society, to Midshipman Joseph Henry Barker, Jr., of Fairfield, Connecticut, for excellence in practical seamanship. After a delicious buffet supper at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Henry M. Robert, Jr., we motored to Washington in the cool of a summer evening. The presentation of a prize by the National Society to a midshipman is a splendid gesture, showing in a concrete way our interest in the education and character of youth for our Nation's defense. Admiral Standley cautioned the graduates to remember that it is character in the Officers of the Navy that makes a Navy indomitable.

On Thursday, June 4th, Thomas Marshall Chapter of Washington, D. C., Mrs. William Henry Wagner, Regent, held a delightful garden party on the lawn of the Regent's home in Chevy Chase, Maryland. National and State Officers and many members from chapters in the District came together on this beautiful, but hot, June day, in a happy friendly way.

On June 4th, our Corresponding Secretary Gen-

eral, Mrs. Charles B. Keesee, read a greeting from the President General to the Jack Jouett Chapter celebrating Jack Jouett Day in Virginia.

The National Society presented, upon request of Dr. L. S. Rowe, Director General of the Pan American Union, a small American flag to a rural school in Mexico. I will read to you a letter received from the Director of Miguel Hidalgo School in acknowledgment:

Tepalcatepec, Michoacán
Mexico
August 23, 1936

Mrs. William A. Becker, President
Daughters of the American Revolution
Washington, D. C.

Dear Madam:

I have just returned to my school after a two and a half months' absence and I find the box containing the United States flag and the gracious card which you were kind enough to send on the 10th of June.

In the name of this school I want to thank you most sincerely for this very fine gift from your noble institution. I hope very much that this may be the beginning of a friendship that will constitute an indestructible link in the chain of mutual respect and admiration between our countries.

Assuring you of our desire to cultivate ever closer relations with the United States, I am

Very sincerely yours,

(Signed) J. Rosario Rojas L.

Director.

On Wednesday, June 10th, your President General, accompanied by the State Regent of New Jersey, Miss Clay, motored to West Point, where she was joined by the State Regent of New York, Mrs. Clapp, and the State Regent of Pennsylvania, Mrs. Sheppard, by Miss Schwarzwaldler of New York, Mrs. Forney of Pennsylvania and by Colonel and Mrs. Cocheu of District of Columbia. Luncheon over, we were escorted by General Carter through the various buildings and were graciously entertained at tea by Mrs. Carter in their home overlooking the majestic Palisades and the Hudson River.

It was a rare treat and most refreshing to be entertained in such an inimitable manner; to have this personal contact with this Professor of the Military Academy, to learn of his interest in the preservation of antiques and treasures and of his concern for human life, was an experience long to be remembered. For our boys to come under his guiding influence, and that of other fine leaders at our military academy, gives assurance that our cadets are under splendid leadership.

In the name of the National Society, your President General presented a check to Cadet Oliver Garfield Hayward, Jr., of South Orange, New Jersey, ranking man in his class for proficiency in natural and experimental philosophy.

On June 14th, guests from far and near assembled in Trenton, New Jersey, for the unveiling of a tablet in honor of the late Judge James Kerney, and to welcome General John J. Pershing.

At the Battle Monument, General Pershing placed a wreath presented by the New Jersey Society, D. A. R. The President General had hoped to participate in these exercises but was prevented by other duties; the National Society was ably represented by the State Regent, Miss Clay, Ex-Vice-President General, Mrs. Murray, State Officers and members.

On June 24th and 25th, the President General, accompanied by Mrs. Harry Marshall of New Jersey, together with Mrs. Harper Sheppard, State Regent of Pennsylvania, and other State Officers and Chapter Regents, was a guest of Donegal Chapter, Lancaster, Pennsylvania, at the home of Pennsylvania's State Historian, Mrs. Joseph G. Forney, who is also National Chairman of D. A. R. Student Loan Fund Committee. Mrs. Rollin L. Charles, recently elected Regent of Donegal Chapter, graciously presided at the meeting, which was attended by more than 150 members and guests. The home was beautifully decorated with bouquets of red, white and blue flowers, and a spirit of friendship and fellowship prevailed. Donegal is a very active chapter, giving generously to many projects. Its gift that day was the chimney and fireplace for the new log library at the Kate Duncan Smith School.

Mrs. Marshall and the President General remained over night as house guests of Mrs. Forney. We all motored the next day to Hershey, the model city built through chocolate, where there is a community house, a swimming pool, an ice palace, moving picture, department stores, three golf courses and a hotel, all built for the community by Mr. Hershey. A heavenly spot nestled among the hills of Pennsylvania with fertile fields denoting preparation, labor and harvest.

On the evening of June 30th, at the Hotel Plaza, New York City, there was tendered to the newly elected President General of the Sons of the American Revolution, Mr. Messmore Kendall, a testimonial banquet by the officers and members of the Empire State Society, S. A. R. Your President General was honored upon this auspicious occasion with an invitation to address this splendid assemblage, which proved to be a timely and happy opportunity to offer our Society's formal congratulations, greetings and felicitations, upon the high honor and distinction in the life of the nation which had come to our kindred officer and compatriot.

We were saddened in the month of June by the passing of the husbands of two of our beloved members. The late Speaker of the U. S. House of Representatives, Honorable Joseph W. Byrns, was called to Life Eternal, as was Mr. William Butterworth of Moline, Illinois. Profound sympathy from the National Society was expressed to Mrs. Byrns and to Mrs. Butterworth.

As the representative of the National Society, your Corresponding Secretary General, Mrs. Keesee, attended the ceremony at Monticello on July 4th, in memory of Thomas Jefferson. She was accompanied by the State Regent of Virginia, Mrs. Rowbotham. Many Daughters from nearby chapters attended the ceremonies, at which the President of the United States delivered the main address. He referred to Thomas Jefferson's epitaph

recorded on his tombstone and written by himself:

"Here was buried Thomas Jefferson, author of the Declaration of Independence, of the Virginia Statute for Religious Freedom and father of the University of Virginia." The President recalled that to Jefferson "The honors other men had given him were unimportant; the opportunities he had given other men to become free were all that really counted."

You will be interested to learn, I know, that the Filipina nurse who is receiving training in this country under terms of the Caroline E. Holt Scholarship Fund, is Miss Josefina G. Abad, from St. Luke's Hospital in Manila, and who is now enrolled in Columbia University to complete her education as a trained nurse. Miss Abad will be cared for by our capable Chairman of this Committee, Miss Ruth Bradley Sheldon.

The National Society, during the administration of Mrs. Lowell F. Hobart, past President General, purchased four handsome bronze plaques to be awarded annually to four classes of ships, namely, Battleships, Cruisers, Light Cruisers and Aircraft Carrier Ships, attaining the highest merit in anti-aircraft gunnery, these plaques to be awarded annually over a period of twenty years.

These plaques are about two by three feet in diameter, and by the use of twenty detachable shield plates, which allow for the inscription of the name and the date of the winning ship, these plaques can be used for twenty years. The plaque remains on the winning ship for one year and is then sent on to the next winner of that class of battleship.

The Navy Department has advised us that the following ships have won the award for this year:

Battleship Class—U.S.S. *Mississippi*

Heavy Cruiser Class—U.S.S. *Indianapolis*

Light Cruiser Class—U.S.S. *Milwaukee*

Aircraft Carrier type—U.S.S. *Ranger*

Mrs. Charles E. Head, State Regent of Washington, in appropriate ceremonies, ably represented the National Society by request of the President General, and presented our trophy to the U.S.S. *Ranger*. Graphic account of this ceremony will appear in the December issue of the Magazine.

Mrs. John W. H. Hodge, State Vice Regent of California, is to present our award to the U.S.S. *Indianapolis* and also to the U.S.S. *Mississippi*. Arrangements are now being made. Accounts of these presentations will also appear in the D. A. R. MAGAZINE.

After several weeks devoted to office routine and much writing, your President General started on August 17th for an extended tour of Western and Southwestern States, stopping in Chicago for consultation with her Historian General, Mrs. Goodhue, and with her National Chairmen, Mrs. Sisson and Mrs. Kimbell.

The Wyoming State Conference, upon invitation of the Jacques Laramie Chapter, Mrs. Russell McCalla, Regent, was held at Laramie on August 20th and 21st, with Mrs. Thomas Cooper, the very able State Regent, in the chair. All meetings were held in the new Liberal Arts Building on the University Campus, the Daughters doing much

to make our visit a happy one. One cannot but marvel at the vast amount of work accomplished by the states in the West often under great handicaps. The Student Loan program is especially outstanding.

Under the direction of the State Historian, Mrs. Fred Wales, and Dr. Grace Raymond Hebard of the University of Wyoming, much progress is being made in collecting, compiling and preserving the history of those early pioneers who carved a fertile country from the wilderness, a work which will last and grow and be of value to posterity.

Quite unusual and splendid was the entertainment of the evening session rendered by the Cowboy Fife and Bugle Corps, the Girls' Green River Drum Corps, and by one John Hamilton, a composer, who interpreted on the piano his realistic ballads of the West. Pilot Butte Chapter of Rock Springs, Miss Ruth A. Douglass, Regent, presented a truly individual program.

With a population of only 9,000 to 10,000 inhabitants from nine different nationalities, Rock Springs presents a fertile field for good Americanism. Through constant and untiring effort, an enviable record for accomplishment is attained by this chapter.

Accompanied by Mrs. Gerald L. Schuyler, former Reporter General, and Mrs. Winfield S. Tarbell, ex-State Regent, your President General continued on her way to Denver with the gracious State Regent of Colorado, Mrs. Clarence Adams, who had brought her to Laramie.

On Sunday, August 23rd, the two Colorado Springs Chapters, Kinnikinnik, Miss Lucile D. Horton, Regent, and Zebulon Pike Chapter, Mrs. Harold Hildreth, Regent, entertained the President General at a garden party at the home of Mrs. Edward Liddle. Mrs. Mortimer Platt, Vice President General, and Mrs. Clarence Adams, State Regent, received the many guests from Colorado and the neighboring states. Many Daughters from Kansas, Arkansas and Texas, who were touring through Colorado, turned aside to visit with Colorado's Daughters. Mrs. John W. Kirkpatrick, ex-Vice President General from Kansas, was one of those brought into this happy fellowship.

On Monday, August 24th, the State Regent, Mrs. Clarence Adams, entertained over 400 at a reception at the Polo Club in Denver. Every Daughter in the State was invited and members from nearly every chapter traveled over mountain and stream to attend this brilliant affair. Gorgeous flowers, delightful refreshments and gay companionship were the order of the day. Assisting Mrs. Adams in receiving the guests were the State Vice Regent, Mrs. Walter K. Reed; the Chaplain General, Mrs. Thomas Boyd; the Honorary Vice President General, Mrs. John Campbell, and Mrs. Gerald L. Schuyler, ex-Reporter General.

It was a matter of regret to me that I could not attend the Whitman Centennial on August 13-16 at Walla Walla, Washington, honoring Dr. Marcus Whitman of New York, the first medical missionary in the United States and the first American doctor to practice on the Pacific Coast, and his golden-haired wife, Narcissa Prentiss

Whitman, with her fellow missionary, Eliza Spalding, the first white women to cross the American Continent. Mrs. John Y. Richardson, our able and efficient Reporter General to the Smithsonian Institution, of Portland, Oregon, represented me upon this important occasion. To this four day celebration came thousands of citizens from the Pacific Coast and distant sections to celebrate this event. It was this heroic couple who established, on December 10, 1836, the first American home west of the Rocky Mountains at Wailaitpu, and were the parents of the first white child, born March 14, 1837. Together they died at their post of duty, killed by the Indians, November 29, 1847.

Our National Society had the distinct honor to sponsor the second day of this four day celebration, in which the Narcissa Whitman Chapter joined with the citizens of the community to enact historical events of one hundred years ago. Mrs. Charles E. Head, State Regent of Washington, graciously presided throughout the day, and Mrs. Richardson, our Reporter General, representing the President General, gave the opening address on "Post Revolutionary Women of Narcissa Whitman's Time." For further graphic account, I refer you to Mrs. Richardson's article appearing in the November 1936 issue of the D. A. R. MAGAZINE.

It is the desire of the Whitman Centennial Committee to continue both the effort to completely restore the mission and the movement to make the monument and mission a national parks monument.

On Sunday, August 30th, it was my privilege and great pleasure to spend the day with the State Regent of Montana, Mrs. J. Fred Woodside, at her attractive home in the mountains. On Monday we traveled to Helena where the State Meeting was held. The Oro Fino Chapter, Mrs. Harry B. Palmer, Regent, acted as the gracious and capable hostess to this interesting meeting, to which some of our members traveled 300 miles to attend.

Enroute to Salt Lake City, it was a real pleasure to step aside and meet the members of the Golden Spike Chapter of Ogden at a breakfast at which some thirty Daughters gathered to greet their President General and to catch a message from the National Society. The Chapter Regent, Mrs. J. O. Falck, presided, and Mrs. Ralph Bristol, ex-Vice President General, was an honor guest. An inspiration to meet these earnest women who carry on so loyally and true!

On Tuesday, September 1st, it was my sad privilege to attend the final services for the late Secretary of War, George Henry Dern, especially loved and admired by the people of Utah, who paid their finest tribute in simplicity and truth. The D. A. R. was represented by the State Regent of Utah, Mrs. Chauncey P. Overfield; Mrs. Ralph Bristol, ex-Vice President General, and by your President General. Thousands of citizens from all walks of life, as well as those in official capacity—city, state and church—paid high tribute to a loyal leader and a great humanitarian whom they loved.

Bound for Los Angeles, your President General was tempted by a gracious invitation from

Mrs. Frederick G. Johnson, National Chairman of the Filing and Lending Bureau, to detain at Riverside, California, where she was delightfully entertained at the famous Mission Inn by Mrs. Frank Miller, the wife of its owner and builder, and a member of the Aurantia Chapter. This beautiful Inn abounds in treasures from all corners of the earth, among which is an unusual collection of old bells, a magnificent collection of dolls from many countries, a fine Japanese exhibit and valuable paintings from Spain, of exquisite beauty and workmanship.

Breakfast in the patio of this Inn brought together a happy company: Mrs. Hugh B. Knight, Regent of the Aurantia Chapter, and Mrs. Alfred M. North, Regent of the Rubidoux Chapter, were other honor guests. The Rubidoux Chapter takes its name from the famous Mt. Rubidoux where, at the foot of the cross on its summit, an Easter sunrise service is regularly held.

We were loathe to leave this haven of rest and beauty, but time passes on and, with Mrs. Johnson as an efficient chauffeur, we drove to Los Angeles, storing memories of these choice hours. We drove through a beautiful valley with orange, lemon and walnut groves and vineyards abounding, and were mindful of a bountiful nature bestowing her fruits regardless of class or creed. Surely, no man should go hungry in this God-given land of ours!

We stopped in reverent memory before the California Madonna of the Trail at Uplands. It is beautifully set in a grove of pepper trees, speaking words of courage, sacrifice, devotion and faith to the passerby. There may it continue to declare the stalwart character and initiative of the pioneer!

Within a few hours we arrived at the Ambassador Hotel, refreshed in spirit by the glories of nature—mountains, valleys and ocean—and by the wonders of man's handiwork—bridges, highways and beautiful homes. We were greeted by the State Vice Regent, Mrs. John W. H. Hodge, with a warm welcome and a cheery smile and with plans for a full program of entertainment and meetings for the week to follow.

Escorted by Mrs. Hodge and in company with Mr. and Mrs. Elmer H. Whittaker (the latter past State Regent), we motored another hundred miles over a broad highway flanked by miles and miles of fertile valley and towering mountains and expanse of ocean to Santa Barbara where warm hearts and love of living, high pride and noble bearing, supreme faith and devotion remain the legacy of old Spain.

On Saturday morning, September 5th, Mrs. Frederick Gundrum, Vice President General, and Mrs. John Taylor Young, State Regent, joined our merry house party. Of the many interesting places we visited, the Santa Barbara Mission was the most impressive. One hundred fifty years old on December 4, 1936, this old Mission remains in perfect condition, never having been vacated. The original colorings, blues and pinks, yellows and greens, frescoes and ceilings and side walls done by Indians in the early days, brought admiration and pleasure. In the garden, myriads of trees and flowers spoke of age and beauty and

eternal life. Alone among its sister missions along El Camino Real, this one has ever kept its altar candle burning. No mission has housed more worshippers or attracted more visitors.

A largely attended luncheon was given by the Santa Barbara and the Ventura County Chapters. They are the Mitz-khan-a-khan, Mrs. Henry D. Stevens, Regent; the Golden West, Mrs. Dozier Lewis, Regent; Santa Barbara, Miss E. Louise Noyes, Regent; La Cumbre, Mrs. Frank W. Heath, Regent, and Mission Canyon, Mrs. Byron Z. Terry, Regent.

The dining-room, opening out on El Mirasol's lovely gardens, was radiant with great bowls of zinnias set on golden cloths. The achievements of these chapters were recited by their Regents, and a splendid record it was. Each has signal accomplishments in educational and patriotic work worthy of emulation.

Mrs. Cassius Cottle, Honorary Vice President General; Mrs. Charles B. Boothe, past Vice President General, Mrs. Paul Whitsett, past Vice President General from Florida, and many state officers and state chairmen were among the group of happy Daughters, enthusiastic, hospitable and earnest.

A tea given by Mrs. Nathan Benz, President of the Japanese Society, honoring distinguished Japanese guests to the Pacific Relations Conference, was an enjoyable occasion.

Mrs. Elmer Whittaker's happy house party was brought to a close with a delightful buffet supper at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Jackson for members and husbands of Mission Canyon Chapter. Reluctantly we left the peace of Santa Barbara and returned to Los Angeles where Mrs. Cassius Cottle was our gracious hostess at luncheon and Mrs. John Hodge, State Vice Regent, entertained state officers and state chairmen at tea in her beautiful home. The President General was here given an opportunity to discuss committee work with the chairmen and to help toward the solution of their problems.

Tuesday, September 8th, was spent with Daughters at the San Diego Fair. It was a memorable occasion with the five San Diego County Chapters as our hospitable hostesses and Mrs. Cecil W. Neff their capable and gracious young leader.

When our party, consisting of the State Regent, Mrs. Young; State Vice Regent, Mrs. Hodge; Vice President General, Mrs. Gundrum and your President General, arrived at the Fair, the Merkley Band of young girls from 8 to 10 years of age, dressed in brilliant red, escorted us to the organ pavilion where many Daughters waited to greet us.

Mrs. Isabelle V. Churchill, Regent of the Linares de Coronado Chapter, presided and presented the brown-robed Franciscan friar, Rev. Fr. James, of Old Town who made the invocation, and Dr. Roy Campbell who gave the Pilgrim benediction, thus signifying the meeting of the East and West. A member of the S. A. R., also of the Exposition Committee, extended cordial welcome. Mrs. Churchill gave what she called a "front-door greeting on behalf of the hostess regents."

The D. A. R. Room in the O'Rourke Memorial was visited. This building is dedicated to the "God of Smiles" and to "the little children of

San Diego." Luncheon at the Falstaff Tavern of Quaint atmosphere and early English appointments, was followed by an open meeting in the House of Hospitality. More than 500 members and guests attended, and Mrs. Cecil W. Neff, Regent of the San Diego Chapter, graciously presided, doing much to make the day a memorable one.

A tea was given by the Women's Committee of the Exposition, of which Mrs. Lorenze Barney was President. Entertainment was provided by Mexican musicians who sang and danced most beautifully in the lovely patio.

A 5 P. M. the Navy Band and a corps of naval recruits marched to the Plaza de Pacifico in execution of the retreat ceremony.

The setting for this Fair is exquisite, a gem of tropical and semi-tropical beauty. The buildings of Spanish architecture nestled in the shade of palms, bougainvillea, flowers and ferns, give the impression of aged beauty. No other place in the world could produce a more gorgeous setting in such a short time. At night, the fairyland was ablaze with varied rainbow colors, soft and alluring. Truly a haven of peace and beauty and rest!

The fame of the Exposition's hospitality has spread to the corners of the earth and the women's committee deserves congratulations for its gracious part in establishing that reputation.

Early Wednesday morning, your President General, as guest of honor, with Mrs. Young, Mrs. Hodge and Mrs. Gundrum, attended the famous Breakfast Club. It was a distinct privilege to attend this shrine of friendship noted for its hospitality and for its breakfasts of ham and eggs. Here we met the noted aviators who had just won the air races in Los Angeles, and had the pleasure of talking with Mr. Vincent Bendix, the sponsor of these races.

That afternoon, the chapters of the Southern District of California entertained at tea in the beautiful home and gardens of Mrs. Fred Welden in Pasadena. Many hundred Daughters attended this gala occasion, coming together in happy fellowship and eager enthusiasm. A trio of Spanish musicians furnished entertainment.

A day at various motion picture studios was profitably spent in company with Mrs. John Hodge and Mrs. Mildred Lewis Russel, West Coast Pre-View Chairman, and Mrs. Emmett Wilson, past Reporter General. It was not only educational but thrilling to watch pictures in the making. Mrs. Russel is thoroughly conscious of the influence of motion pictures upon the formation of character in youth, and is a powerful asset to the Society in her contacts with the producers.

It was also my pleasure to attend a tea as guest of the Women's Community Service Auxiliary of Los Angeles' Chamber of Commerce at the home of Mrs. Norman Sprague of Beverly Hills. The President, Mrs. Charles Crail, has inaugurated a movement to raise funds for the erection of a Houdon statue of George Washington.

With Mrs. Hodge, the most efficient and gracious State Vice Regent presiding, the meeting of the Southern District Council of the California

State Society was the largest and most outstanding event of the week. Over 500 members attended the morning session at the Hotel Ambassador to learn more of the Society's work and to participate in the reciprocity luncheon. These meetings held once a month in the southern section of California, and also in the North, are of invaluable aid in promoting activities. They bring understanding and knowledge so badly needed everywhere, as well as fellowship and friendship. Some similar plan might well be adopted in more of our states.

At the State Society's Community Center, more than 100 boys and girls representing twelve nationalities gather each Thursday, Friday and Saturday. Under the able direction of Mrs. B. L. Goodheart they learn good citizenship through their various club activities. Parties for young people are superintended daily by Mrs. B. O. Holbrook. Children and their mothers participated in an evening's entertainment and barbecue in honor of the President General. The State Chairman of Junior American Citizens, Mrs. Leroy Shivel, is vitally interested in this splendid project. Once a week, a class in wood-carving is conducted by her son. Through this creative work, D. A. R. influence is spreading into many lives and homes, building better manhood and womanhood. Similar projects in other states would mean a mighty harvest.

In compliment to the President General and Mrs. Fannie M. Gilkes, Honorary State Regent of Florida, who were their week-end guests, Mr. and Mrs. Whitsett entertained at an al fresco supper at their Rancho California home at Van Nuys. About fifty guests partook of the delightful refreshment in a patio gay with flowers, under a starlit sky, with fountains playing and distant strains from the organ bewitched the hour.

The sudden death of Mr. Irving Thalberg, a director of M. G. M., and beloved member of the community, caused the postponement of festivities on September 14th at the Ambassador Hotel, at which your President General was to have been an honor guest. A display of the costumes worn in the recent production of *Romeo and Juliet* was to have been part of the entertainment.

It was hard to leave this happy sunshine land of play where kindly spirits had given great happiness, and by their splendid accomplishments had given strength and courage.

Southern California Daughters abound in energy and good works. Splendidly trained outstanding women reflect credit and give prestige to the work of the D. A. R.

Members of the Arizona State Society inaugurated their season's work auspiciously with the arrival of the President General on Tuesday, September 15th. Phoenix, in the Valley of the Sun, the largest city in Arizona, planted in the fertile and growing section of the great Southwest, has an air of sunny Spain. Charming homes are set in semi-tropical verdure, and broad streets and drives are lined with palms and orange groves. Shrubs and gay flowers send color in the eternal sunshine.

Here a State Fall meeting was called. It was a privilege to attend the meeting of the State Board of Management at the home of the State Regent, Mrs. Chester S. McMartin, and to discuss informally the work and problems of the State Officers and State Chairmen.

The Maricopa Chapter was hostess at a luncheon at the Arizona Club. Over seventy members were present, among whom was Mrs. Hoval Smith, ex-Vice President General, the only national officer Arizona has ever had. Honorary State Regents, Mrs. George Vickers and Mrs. Robert K. Minson, were also present. Mrs. Walter Wilson, Regent of the local chapter, graciously accompanied the President General and added greatly to the pleasure of her day. A dinner at the Phoenix Country Club as the guest of Mrs. Minson followed the President General's broadcast over station KTAR.

A motor trip from Phoenix to Prescott with Mr. and Mrs. McMartin through valley and desert and mountain stands out for beauty and grandeur.

In Prescott, the General George A. Crook Chapter, of which Mrs. James S. Betha is Regent, was hostess at luncheon at the Hassayampa Country Club. This was a happy occasion, made especially so by the presence of Mrs. Will Barnes, National Vice Chairman of National Defense, who motored many miles from her summer camp to be present at this meeting. The General George A. Crook Chapter is small but active and alert and interested in doing all it possibly can.

Arriving in Albuquerque, New Mexico, on Friday, September 18th, your President General was met by the State Regent, Mrs. Abraham G. Shortle; Mrs. Harry Aspinwall, Regent of the Lew Wallace Chapter; Mrs. K. C. Childers, Chairman of Radio, and Mrs. Goldie Andrews, Honorary State Regent, a most gracious courtesy thoroughly appreciated.

An evening meeting was held in the Methodist Church, with members and husbands from all parts of the state in attendance. The hostess Regent, Mrs. Aspinwall, welcomed the guests and greetings were given by representatives of the S. A. R., the American Legion, the American Legion Auxiliary and the Veterans of Foreign Wars. All expressed confidence in the program of the D. A. R.

The Stephen Watts Kearny Chapter was hostess at luncheon in Santa Fe at noon on Saturday. Mrs. Ira P. Cassidy, the capable Regent of this flourishing Chapter, presided with grace. The charming home of Mrs. Francis Wilson, ex-Vice President General, was opened to your President General. Although herself absent with her husband in the East, her spirit bade a cordial welcome.

From the fascination of Santa Fe and Albuquerque, your President General journeyed to El Paso, where she was entertained gloriously by the Rebecca Stoddert Chapter, whose Regent, Mrs. Joe W. Wilson, was likewise absent with her husband on an eastern trip.

Mrs. John Hayes, 1st Vice Regent, was equal to every occasion and altogether charming. Mrs. Hayes and Mrs. Irving McNeil called at the Hotel Cortez and accompanied your President General to Hotel Hilton, where the officers and past re-

gents entertained at breakfast. Colorful pottery and Mexican blue glass bowls of autumn dahlias decorated the Sheldon Room where the Rebecca Stoddert Chapter dispensed gracious hospitality.

A drive around the city and across the silvery Rio Grande to Jaurez brought new atmosphere and the fascination of a strange land. One hundred and fifty guests assembled at luncheon at the Hotel Cortez in a room fairly aglow with pink Queen's Wreath, native of the countryside.

Mrs. Ben Lear, wife of the commanding officer at Fort Bliss, was our charming hostess at tea where it was a pleasure to meet some of the officers and their wives stationed at this beautiful port.

At El Paso del Rio del Norte a monument was unveiled marking the site of the lowest pass in the trail of the Spaniards from Mexico to the North. This marker is one of many placed by the Texas Centennial Commission. Mrs. Quinceberry, chairman of ceremonies, the city mayor, the President of the Historic Committee and other distinguished citizens participated in the program.

Members of the Rebecca Stoddert Chapter entertained the President General at a Mexican dinner at the Hotel Paso del Norte. As no regular meeting day of this chapter had ever before been attended by a national or state officer, the chapter hailed this as a red letter day. It was truly a memorable one for your President General, who rejoiced in the loving friendship and the hearty welcome and in the splendid achievements of these scattered Daughters.

Although Centennial year celebrates four centuries of colorful history, emphasis is being placed on commemoration of the stirring days of 1836 when the Texans won their independence from Mexico and set in motion the chain of events which, culminating in the Mexican War, resulted in the extension of the borders of the United States to the Pacific Ocean.

Upon her arrival at the Union Terminal in Dallas, late Tuesday afternoon, September 22nd, your President General was welcomed by Mrs. Maurice Turner, State Regent; members of the State Board; Mrs. Alvin V. Lane, Honorary Vice President General; members of the junior group and their State Chairman, Mrs. Lindsay Jolliff; a group of C. A. R.'s and their leader, Mrs. R. L. Owens; the Regent of the Jane Douglas Chapter, Mrs. Cloyd H. Read; the Regent of Mary Tyler Chapter, Mrs. Joseph S. Gentry, and Texas Daughters in Dallas for the festivities of D. A. R. week. Honorary State Regents, Mrs. W. D. Garlington, Mrs. I. B. McFarland and Mrs. Harry Hyman, also participated in the welcome. Truly a warm reception with flowers and kindly handshakes and affectionate greetings!

An elaborate itinerary was already planned to cover the visit of the President General and the Organizing Secretary General, Mrs. William H. Pouch, the State Regent of Tennessee, Mrs. Rutledge Smith, and three National Chairmen, Miss Katharine Matthies of Approved Schools, Mrs. Martin L. Sigmon of Correct Use of the Flag and Mrs. Avery Turner of Conservation. Mrs. Schorer

of Connecticut and Mrs. Harris of Arkansas were also official out of town guests.

From the moment your President General arrived at the Centennial gates, heralded by the Texas Rangers, till Sunday night when she received the goodwill scroll from Dr. Gambrell, Historian of the Centennial, Dallas and Fort Worth vied with one another in lavishing honors and entertainment.

Mrs. Charles C. Jones, Chairman of the Women's Division of the Centennial Committee, received our party and Mr. Ray Foley presented your President General with a scroll conferring upon her the title of a Texas Rangerette.

The President General gave her greeting to members over the Gulf Centennial Network, afterward attending a dinner party at the Falstaff Tavern where many Texas Daughters had gathered. Presentation to Queen Elizabeth, Imperial Ruler of the Tavern and the Green, was the order of the day. A humorous presentation of the rebels of '76 caused much merriment.

That evening a large party of Daughters witnessed The Cavalcade, an historical pageant dramatically depicting the events of history from the year 1500 through the momentous years of 1836 and 1845 marking the firing of the first shot of the war at Gonzales—"The Lexington of Texas."

On Wednesday morning in the D. A. R. booth at the Exposition, the first copy of "Historical Markers" by Texas Daughters, edited by Mrs. Gus L. Ford, State Historian, was presented to your President General, also the Centennial Roster Hostess Book was on exhibition, a beautiful volume with illuminated pages, completed by Mrs. M. W. Chrestman.

After a delightful and beautiful luncheon at the Hotel Adolphus, your President General gave her address, which was followed by a reception to hundreds of Texas Daughters. Decorations were characteristic of Texas—lone stars, cowboys, round-ups and figurines of cowboys and pioneer women.

Wednesday evening your President General was honored with a dinner party at the Adolphus at which the men's favors were cowboy hats filled with candy, while women received folios containing news clippings of the week.

Authentic costumes of 1836, together with music and dancing of that time, formed part of the setting for an old-fashioned sociable which the Daughters of the Republic of Texas held at the Alamo Replica in honor of your President General. Mrs. Frederick Schenkenberg, their President, received the guests, who registered at an antique desk loaned for the occasion by the Locarro Mission. Among interesting replicas was one of the "Come and Take It" cannon which fired the first shot of the revolution, and another of the bell rung at Merton Hotel when the Declaration of Independence was signed at Old Washington.

National and state officers and national chairmen were guests of Mrs. Lane, Honorary Vice President General, at a breakfast Thursday morning, the room gay with flowers and with laughter.

After a morning broadcast, the President Gen-

eral and her party motored to the Dallas Country Club to an elaborate luncheon given by the Jane Douglas Chapter.

Dinner at the Centennial Club and attendance at the Flower and Fashion Show closed the third busy day with the Texas Daughters.

From Dallas we went to Fort Worth. Here the three local chapters entertained the President General royally. They were the Mary Isham Keith Chapter, of which Miss Marion D. Mullins is Regent, the Fort Worth, Mrs. F. H. Tuscany, Regent, and the Six Flags with Mrs. F. E. Edelbrock, Regent.

A luncheon at the Fort Worth Club was given in honor of the President General. National and State Officers and officers of the hostess chapters were among the guests. Atmosphere was added by table decorations of tiny chuck wagon sombreros, spurs and chaps. Informal discussion of plans for the year quickened the common interest.

At the Pioneer Church which was decorated with American flags and Texas State flags, with native wild flowers and with cacti, the President General received the guests of the Fort Worth, Frontier Centennial and D. A. R. Members. A musical program of songs of the West delighted the guests.

That evening at the Jumbo Building, the three local chapters presented the President General with a copy of "Circus Lady," the autobiography of Josephine DeMott Robinson who personally made the presentation.

An interesting exhibit was Will Rogers' collection of saddles, Indian rugs, baskets, paintings of the West, many of which were horses, and treasures from various parts of the world. The Rogers Room is a replica of a room in his home in Santa Monica.

On Saturday the three local chapters entertained at tea at the Fort Worth Club. This was one of the plans for the day which was not interfered with by the heavy rain. Beautiful decorations, music and gay companionship made it a joyous occasion. Many delightful plans for the evening were necessarily cancelled. Miss Mullins graciously entertained at dinner, and a merry evening was spent in conversation. This informal gathering drew many together in closer bonds.

With members of the State Board and their husbands, the party were guests at a Sunday tea given by Mr. Long of the Ford Company in their wonderful building at the Centennial in Dallas. On this, the concluding day of the Texas visit, a Centennial Goodwill Ambassador's scroll was presented to the President General and to the State Regent by Dr. Herbert Gambrell, Director of Historical Exhibits, in the absence of Dr. Olmstead. Dr. Gambrell gave credit to the D. A. R. for the greatest assistance received in collecting his relics. Your President General was the first to be honored at a meeting in the Great Hall of State which is to be a permanent memorial to the founders of Texas. Dr. Gambrell spoke on "Historic Texas and Her Relics," and Mr. Gus Ford spoke of Texas famous cattle, a subject of vital interest in this glorious state.

It was delightful to have this added opportunity to meet the members of the Jane Douglas Chap-

ter and the Presidents of the clubs which make up the Dallas Patriotic Association, and to bid them a fond farewell.

Full of energy, kindness and hospitality are these Texas Daughters, ever eager and alert to give pleasure and to add to the comfort of the visitor. They give of themselves in abundance and their gifts return to bless them.

Of the many courtesies extended to your President General during her visit to the Oklahoma Daughters, one of the most enjoyable was the informal banquet at the Biltmore Hotel, Oklahoma City, where the members of the State and Oklahoma City Chapter executive boards and past officers entertained. Besides Mrs. Fred G. Neff, State Regent, the honor guests included Mrs. William H. Pouch, Organizing Secretary General, Mrs. Luther E. Tomm, Librarian General, Mrs. Frank Hamilton Marshall, ex-Vice President General, and Mrs. Andrew Hickham, past State Regent, the two latter of Oklahoma. An interchange of thought gave the President General a chance to learn much of the hopes and plans of the Oklahoma Daughters, and strengthened the bonds of friendship.

Tuesday was marked auspiciously by a breakfast, when the Junior group honored the President General. Members from the three Junior groups in Oklahoma met to learn more of the work. One young girl said that the talk about the Society and the presence of the President General so fired her that she was going to start right in to do something. That is the spirit which we want to see—action and service—to help others. It was hard to leave these lovely young girls who are so full of promise, but we had to depart for the Oklahoma City Golf and Country Club, where 200 members from twenty of the thirty-three chapters had gathered for luncheon and meeting.

After a festive time, Mrs. Tomm, Mrs. Neff, Mrs. Ben M. Curtis and your President General journeyed to Tulsa to the home of Mrs. Curtis where gracious hospitality was enjoyed at dinner, and where your President General remained an over night guest.

The first large event of the Fall season for the members of the Tulsa Chapter was the luncheon at the Tulsa Club in courtesy to the National Officers. Among the honored guests were Mrs. Tomm, Mrs. Neff, State Regent, and Mrs. Harry Ashby, past State Regent. This was a delightful occasion. Mrs. Tomm entertained charmingly at dinner at the Mayo Hotel where again a happy get-together made the gala occasion a climax to a very happy day in this city of oil, of beautiful homes and of progress.

From Tulsa, your President General journeyed on to Kansas City where she was met by the State Regent of Missouri, Mrs. Henry Clay Chiles, Mrs. John Trigg Moss, ex-Vice President General, and Mrs. Edgar F. Cox, and was motored by the latter to Elms Hotel, Excelsior Springs, where the Missouri State Conference was in session. The hostess chapters for this successful conference were the Carrollton, Mrs. J. J. McKinny, Regent; Alexander Doniphan, Mrs. Soper J. Taul, Regent; Allen Morton Watkins, Mrs.

W. E. Davis, Regent; Warrensburg, Mrs. J. C. Hollyman, Regent; and Lafayette-Lexington, Mrs. Edgar F. Cox, Regent. The sessions, presided over efficiently by the State Regent, Mrs. Chiles, were full of interest in work accomplished. Business sessions and a garden party made a busy day, followed by a banquet with some 300 present. Here your President General was greeted by Mrs. Theodore Strawn and Mrs. Eli Dixon, Vice Presidents General; Mrs. John Logan Marshall and Mrs. Harper D. Sheppard, State Regents of South Carolina and Pennsylvania respectively; and Mrs. Joseph Forney, National Chairman of our D. A. R. Student Loan Fund Committee, besides several ex-National Officers.

One of the most illuminating and fascinating features on the program was one by a group of 24 boys and girls, Junior American Citizens, who presented the ritual in inimitable fashion and then gave a sketch of three separate arguments which occurred during the Constitutional Convention. These children demonstrated in no uncertain way what early training can accomplish. These dear children impressed upon me more and more the value of a youth project in each chapter. Build leaders for tomorrow.

On then, to the Empire State, where the State Conference convened at the Hotel Seneca in Rochester.

A banquet and reception celebrating the tenth anniversary of the New York State Officers Club, was held Monday evening before the formal opening of the State Conference. Mrs. Charles White Nash, President, presided ably and Mrs. Howard H. Imray, gave a fascinating talk on gardens, a combination of facts and humor. In conclusion, colored pictures of her own gorgeous garden, a mass of varied, brilliant colors, were shown. As a memorial of the Club's anniversary occasion, the banquet program contained a short history of the Club.

One hundred and sixty members of Irondequoit Chapter, the hostess Chapter to this, the 41st State Conference, under the capable direction of Mrs. John P. Mosher and Mrs. Arthur Sutherland, Regent, had prepared a schedule of business meetings and a delightful and inspiring program of entertainment. American beauty roses displayed with Old Glory gave a patriotic background for the banquet. It was attended by more than 500 Daughters in honor of the President General and the State Regent, Mrs. William H. Clapp. Here again were a galaxy of stars, Mrs. Brosseau, Honorary President General; Mrs. Pouch, Organizing Secretary General; the State Regents, Mrs. Rex of Kansas, Mrs. Haig of District of Columbia, Mrs. Marshall of South Carolina, Mrs. Binford of Maine, and Mrs. McMaster representing London, England; Miss Schwarzwaelder, National Chairman of Credentials; Mrs. Parcells, ex-Organizing Secretary General; and many State Officers, past and present, as well as heads of other patriotic societies.

This State abounds in a ringing spirit of enthusiasm and cooperation, truly the Empire State in fact as well as in good works. The State Regent wields in a most efficient manner

her influence and ability over her 15,000 Daughters, inspiring them to renewed endeavor.

Back home to attend the New Jersey State Meeting, held in the Second Presbyterian Church, Newark, with Nova Caesarea Chapter, the President General's own Chapter, as hostess and with Mrs. James Ardern, its Regent, presiding.

Five hundred New Jersey Daughters met to gain inspiration for the year's work. A large group of New Jersey Daughters, as well as a galaxy of stars seldom seen except at Continental Congress, welcomed the President General upon her homecoming.

The guests included National Officers,—Mesdames Pouch, Robert, Street and Ward; State Regents, Mesdames Nason of Massachusetts, Belk of North Carolina, Shanklin of Maryland, Williams of Delaware, Rowbotham of Virginia, Haig of District of Columbia, Sheppard of Pennsylvania, McCrillis of Rhode Island, Marshall of South Carolina, Hogg of West Virginia; ex-Vice Presidents General, Mrs. Henry D. Fitts and Mrs. C. Edward Murray; three National Chairmen, Miss Matthies, Approved Schools; Mrs. McIntire, Motion Pictures; and Mrs. Pryor, Press Relations; and all members of the New Jersey State Board. The State Regent, Miss Mabel Clay, exhorted the Assembly to increased effort through cooperation, which means unity and strength. This was an auspicious day in the history of New Jersey—a joy to be with many old and dear friends—just home folks.

In all my journeyings and in all of my work, I am impressed by the cooperation, tireless effort, impartial judgment and loyalty of my official family, and of State Officers and chapter members who make for the strength and advancement of the Society. My heart goes out in gratitude to each one who, by her presence, adds to the prestige of a State Conference or a State Meeting. She in return receives much.

On October 10th, at the Canoebrook Country Club in Summit, New Jersey, the Passaic Chapter of the Sons of the American Revolution entertained at dinner in honor of the President General of the S. A. R. and the President General of the D. A. R. Over 200 guests were present from all over the state. It was a great privilege and pleasure to share honors with the President General of our brother organization, Mr. Messmore Kendall, and his charming wife. Officers of both organizations were present. It was a gala occasion made memorable through bonds of friendship and close cooperation in the patriotic work which lies ahead.

The Rhode Island State Meeting at Providence on October 15th was opened with a friendly "Good Morning Breakfast" at which the capable State Regent, Mrs. Arthur McCrillis, entertained for the visiting guests of honor, the President General, the Organizing Secretary General, the Treasurer General, the State Regent of Massachusetts, Mrs. Nason, and the National Chairman of Approved Schools, Miss Matthies. Joined at the State House by the State Officers and received by his Honor, Governor Theodore Francis Green, the group proceeded to the statue of General

Nathaniel Green where, as a part of the Tercentenary Celebration and in honor of valiant services in the founding of Rhode Island, a wreath was placed in tribute and in reverence.

Luncheon at the Rhode Island Country Club as guests of the State Board of Management followed a morning of sight-seeing, and was followed by a tea, given by the Gaspee Chapter at Gaspee House, Mrs. James Littlefield, Chairman. Junior members served and remained after tea for a short meeting of their group. These girls are doing good work in behalf of youth and are very much alive and alert to the work ahead.

The dinner meeting was a brilliant occasion. The customary ceremony in honor of the President General's first visit to Rhode Island, the procession of State Chairmen and State Officers and the massing of the colors, provided a spectacle of beauty and color. Forty of the 250 guests were members of Junior Groups. The work of the various State Chairmen, in furthering the D. A. R. program, was depicted in living picture tableaux.

From beginning to end, this day was carefully planned so that there was no rush, no pressure, but orderly procession and easy accomplishments of the full program, showing efficient preparation and thought under the guidance of the State Regent and her Chairman of the day, Mrs. James J. Lister.

On Friday, October 16th, the 43rd State Meeting of the Connecticut Daughters was held in the First Congregational Church of West Hartford with the Sarah Whitman Hooker Chapter as hostess, under the gracious regency of Mrs. Ralph E. Gerth. A warm welcome awaited your President General, not only by the State Regent of Connecticut, Mrs. Frederick Latimer, and the State Board, but by the National Chairman, Miss Matthies, the ex-Treasurer General, Miss Katharine A. Nettleton, the Vice President General, Miss Emeline A. Street, the Honorary Vice President General, Mrs. John Laidlaw Buel, two Honorary Presidents General, Mrs. George Maynard Minor and Mrs. Russell William Magna, and the members of the Connecticut State Society. Among the guests were Mrs. Henry M. Robert, Jr., Treasurer General, four State Regents, Mrs. Rex of Kansas; Mrs. Marshall of South Carolina; Mrs. Nason of Massachusetts; and Mrs. McCrillis of Rhode Island.

Over 650 members gathered to contribute to the enthusiasm and inspiration which such a meeting engenders. It was a perfect day filled with joy of friendship, and with grace and sweetness of character radiating from the Chair. After the meeting, tea was served in the auditorium of the High School and opportunity given to greet each member and thus make stronger the tie that binds in loyalty and service.

Mrs. Charles B. Keese, Corresponding Secretary General, represented the National Society and brought greetings from the President General at the 155th anniversary ceremonies, on October 19, of the Victory at Yorktown, held under the auspices of the Citizens of Yorktown, the Daughters of the American Revolution, the Sons of the American Revolution, the Sons of the Revolu-

tion, the Children of the American Revolution and the Colonial National Monument, National Park Service. The Governor of Virginia honored the assemblage with his presence and read an interesting paper on the life of Comte de Grasse. It is a matter of regret that attendance upon State Conferences made it impossible for me to be present on this patriotic occasion.

Over 250 delegates and members attended the opening session of the Thirty-first Annual State Conference of the West Virginia Daughters, in Clarksburg, on October 20th, over which Mrs. Gory Hogg, State Regent, presided. Here again it was my joy to meet old friends—Mrs. W. H. Conaway and Mrs. W. H. Vaught, past Vice Presidents General; Mrs. George DeBolt, past Historian General, Mrs. Paul O. Reymann, Honorary State Regent, and our own dear Mrs. Robert J. Reed, Curator General. A delightful reception followed at Hotel Waldo. Your President General was the guest at the annual luncheon of the State Society, Daughters of 1812, Mrs. Sweet, President, and at the State Officers Club of West Virginia, Mrs. D. C. French, President. These were friendly occasions and brought all into closer personal relationship. Mrs. George Poffenbarger, Secretary of West Virginia's first State Conference, and one of the five women to first appear in "Who's Who in America," presented a historical description of Patrick Henry's famed address.

The reports of the Chairmen of the various committees showed much work accomplished during the past year, with special activity along the lines of history and genealogy, radio and youth.

A tea was held at the home of Miss Emma K. Davis, followed by a banquet at the Waldo Hotel. Music was furnished by the Washington Irving High School Orchestra and decorations were effective all in white chrysanthemums. The Pinnickinck Players presented "George Washington of Young America" in the Central Junior High School. This was an admirable production, well done, beautiful in setting.

The Daniel Davisson Chapter of Clarksburg, Mrs. Harvey C. Williams, Regent, was the hostess chapter and showed the guests a most delightful time. Their every comfort and pleasure was provided for.

From West Virginia, your President General journeyed to Reading, Pennsylvania, to take part in and to enjoy the State Conference of that State, already in session.

Five hundred delegates and guests attended the Fortieth Pennsylvania State Conference held in the Abraham Lincoln Hotel, Reading, with Berks County Chapter as hostess and Mrs. Harper Sheppard, State Regent, as presiding officer. Here again the President General greeted many of her official family: Mrs. William H. Alexander, Vice President General; Mrs. Henry M. Robert, Jr., Treasurer General; State Regents, Mesdames Belk, Rex, Marshall, Shanklin; Mrs. C. A. S. Sinclair, President National of the C. A. R.; Mrs. William H. Wagner, Registrar National of the N. S. C. A. R.; and Miss Marie Beyerle, 2nd Vice President of the C. A. R.; also Mrs. Eugene Davis of North Carolina and Mrs. N. Howland

Brown, ex-Vice President General. Chrysanthemums, which have been chosen as the State D. A. R. flower, played an important beautiful part in the decorations. Miss Emily Schall, general chairman, had prepared a program of brilliant social events and business sessions, and a musical program, distinctive in the presentation of youthful local talent, which showed outstanding ability and promise. Mrs. Helen Davis Rothermel, Regent, with other members of the hostess chapter, dispensed gracious hospitality and entertainment.

At the close of the Thursday evening session, the D. A. R. Juniors gave a reception in honor of the President General. This was appreciated deeply by the President General, as it gave her opportunity to meet the young women and to learn of their hopes and desires for service.

This Keystone State resounds with power and force. The reports of Chapter Regents showed activity along all phases of D. A. R. work, every Committee having been mentioned by one or more Regents. There was great achievement in historical work, Student Loan, Approved Schools, Americanism, and particular stress upon help for youth.

Mrs. Joseph Forney, National Chairman of D. A. R. Student Loan Fund, had an attendance of nearly 200 at an early breakfast, at which addresses were given by Mrs. Sloop for Crossnore, Mrs. Earle for Kate Duncan Smith and Mrs. Marshall for Tamassee. The replica of the Log Library given by Pennsylvania Daughters to Kate Duncan Smith School graced the table.

Pennsylvania Daughters are awake to the needs of the day.

To the Daughters of the American Revolution, a familiar figure at the Continental Congresses of quite some years past, has been that of Mr. Earl S. Bickel, representing the firm of J. E. Caldwell & Company, our official jewelers. On September 29th, Mr. Bickel was called to a Higher Service. We shall ever miss his kindly and courteous attention to all matters pertaining to the interest of our Society. Our deep and sincere sympathy was sent to his widow and to the firm which he served so loyally and so well.

Shortly after, your President General was shocked and grieved to learn of the passing of our beloved Honorary Vice President General, Mrs. Charles B. Bryan of Tennessee. To the State of Tennessee and to her family, expressions of our sympathy were sent. In her passing, the National Society has lost one of its pioneer workers, ever an inspiration for the furtherance of the good works of our national organization.

A letter from Mr. Francis E. Drake, President Pershing Hall, American Legion Building Paris, Inc., Paris, France, informs us that the Government of the United States of America, under Act of Congress of June 28, 1935, acquired Pershing Hall in Paris. I am speaking of this due to the fact that our Society, several years ago, paid \$5,000 for a room in this building.

The number of Real Daughters is steadily declining. Another name is added to the list of those who have entered Life Eternal, Miss Sarah Poole of Gibson, Georgia. You will be interested, I know, that under the terms of her will, the bulk

of her estate, representing her savings from the pension derived from the Society, has been bequeathed to the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution. This amounts to \$500.00.

On Wednesday, October 28th, many members of the National Board will attend with the President General, the exercises on Bedloe's Island in commemoration of the Fiftieth Anniversary of the Statue of Liberty presented to the United States by the Government of France in 1886. The President of the United States will speak at these exercises. That evening, we all will attend a banquet at the Waldorf Astoria, New York City, at which many representatives of the French Government will be present, and Honorable Cordell Hull and President Nicholas Murray Butler will address the assembly. The Historian General has copies of Dr. Louis Charles Smith's article on "France and the American Revolution" for sale at twenty-five cents a copy. It is hoped that chapters and individuals will avail themselves of this interesting history, to read at chapter meetings.

Your President General has had a wonderful trip, full of rich experiences and happy memories of friendships made. Above all, she feels her life has been abundantly enriched by contacts, kindnesses and fellowship. No one could travel without filling her soul with the spirit and the will to serve and to help others. Everywhere your President General has found zeal, enthusiasm and courage to carry forward the work of the Society, members consecrated to work, giving of themselves, of their talent and skill to perfect the dream for America and to be of service for the welfare of their country. A tour of the country convinces your President General of the loyal cooperation of the Daughters, fired with the mission of the Society and a will to do.

It has been of keen interest to note the co-operation of the broadcasting stations in giving time to the D. A. R. Everywhere I have met with the utmost courtesy and interest. Through this channel, opportunity is given to enlighten public opinion and create better understanding of the purpose of our Society. It has been a privilege to broadcast from California, Arizona, New Mexico, Texas, Oklahoma, Missouri, New York, and Pennsylvania. More and more should we use this medium through dramatic, human interest programs, to make known our work. Grateful thanks are expressed to all stations who give of their time so generously and happily.

No words can adequately express our sense of loss in the passing of our beloved Mrs. Charles Humphrey Bissell. Our Society has suffered an irreparable loss. Each one of us is poorer without her friendly counsel. Humanness of soul, warmth and rich capacity for friendship, unswerving loyalty and wise judgment were gifts of greatness and of a noble character which spent itself in the enrichment of life about her. Her memory will long be a challenge to "carry on."

"With wide embracing love
Thy spirit animates eternal years,
Pervades and broods above,
Changes, sustains, dissolves, creates and rears.
Though earth and man were gone,

And suns and universes ceased to be,
And thou wert left alone,
Every existence would exist in thee."

My heart is grateful for the privilege in serving you to the best of my ability.

FLORENCE HAGUE BECKER,
President General, N. S. D. A. R.

Upon request of the President General the Board stood during the reading of her tribute to Mrs. Bissell.

Upon suggestion of the Recording Secretary General, Mrs. Talmadge, the members stood in expression of appreciation of the wonderful report given by the President General.

The Chaplain General, Mrs. E. Thomas Boyd, was absent. The President General requested that her report be printed.

Report of the Chaplain General

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

The Chaplain General presents the following report:

I had the fascinating experience of spending the greater part of one day seeing our work on Ellis Island. I was most courteously received by the National Chairman, Mrs. Robert E. Merwin, who went with me to the Island and introduced me. The Commandant granted me an interview and talked at length about the Island and our work there. Our vocational nurses took me to see the patients who exhibited their work with much pride, and we had a great time visiting together. The Commandant opened all doors to me and I had a wonderful day.

I attended two meetings of the Colorado State Executive Board; addressed four chapters; took a part in the ceremonies of Flag Day; attended the program celebrating Constitution Day and was honored by being present at a Tea in honor of our President General when she was in Denver.

The correspondence has been unusually heavy. All letters have been answered.

SAIDEE EDWARDS BOYD,
Chaplain General.

The Recording Secretary General, Mrs. Julius Young Talmadge, read her report.

Report of Recording Secretary General

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

The instructions of Congress were carried out as promptly as possible. The resolutions as adopted and the By-Laws as amended were prepared for the printer, proof read, and delivered to the office of the Corresponding Secretary General for mailing.

Letters and resolutions as directed by the Congress were promptly forwarded and very appreciative letters have been received in reply.

Material for the Proceedings of the Forty-fifth Continental Congress was assembled and prepared for printing. The proof was read and the completed volume was ready for distribution July 3d.

The minutes of the two Regular Board meetings in April, and the Special Board meeting in June were prepared for publication in the Magazine, and proof read.

Verbatim has been transcribed, indexed, bound and filed. Rulings of Congress, Board and Executive Committee have been typed and distributed to the various offices, also typed for the Statute Book, and indexed.

Notices of Board meetings and Executive Committee meetings have been written and mailed.

Minutes of Executive Committee meetings were prepared and copies delivered to members of the committee.

Since the April 18th Board meeting there have been engrossed and mailed from my office the following:

Membership certificates to members 1,713; Commissions to Honorary Vice Presidents General, National Officers, State Regents and State Vice Regents, 48; reelection cards to State Regents and State Vice Regents, 17.

In accordance with the ruling of the National Board of Management a great deal of material stored in the basement has been gone through and eliminated, the more important records having been placed in tin boxes and stored.

All correspondence has been given careful and prompt attention, information looked up and copied when requested, and the routine work of the office is up to date.

MAY E. TALMADGE,
Recording Secretary General.

The Corresponding Secretary General, Mrs. Charles Blackwell Keesee, read her report.

Report of Corresponding Secretary General

Madam President General and members of the National Board of Management:

As your Corresponding Secretary General, I have the following report to submit. Since the close of the Congress supplies have been mailed to chapters and individuals as listed herewith:

Application blanks	15,653
"How to Become a Member" leaflets ..	2,175
General Information leaflets	1,158
Constitution and By-laws	3,374
Transfer cards	1,269
"What the Daughters Do" pamphlets ..	5,896
Applicants' Working Sheets	8,389
Ancestral Charts	8,312
Miscellaneous material	1,837

Copies of the Address of the President General to the Forty-Fifth Congress together with the Resolutions and the amended Constitution and By-laws were sent to members of the National Board of Management and chapter regents as soon as the material was received from the printers. Later, the wrappers for mailing the Proceedings of the Congress were addressed and when the new Committee Lists were ready for mailing, they were also sent from my office.

Orders for the D. A. R. Manual for Citizenship have been filled to the number of 74,495. The distribution according to languages follows: Eng-

lish—51,070; Spanish—1,497; Hungarian—515; Italian—7,045; Yiddish—1,145; French—1,850; German—2,902; Russian—896; Greek—1,509; Swedish—585; Portuguese—2,262; Lithuanian—578; Norwegian—692; Bohemian—765; Armenian—474; Finnish—445; Japanese—265. We have not yet been able to fill orders for the Polish translation but expect to be supplied with a new edition next month. Despite the fact that there is a charge of 2¢ each for manuals in excess of 2,000 to a chapter, it would appear that it is not lessening the orders.

There have been received, recorded or referred to the proper departments 2,497 communications, in reply to which were mailed 1,739 letters and cards.

Respectfully submitted,

OLIVIA H. S. KEESEE,
Corresponding Secretary General.

The Treasurer General, Mrs. Henry M. Robert, Jr., read her report.

Report of Treasurer General

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

I herewith submit the following report of receipts and disbursements from April 1, 1936 to September 30, 1936.

CURRENT FUND

Balance in Bank at last report, March 31, 1936..... \$193,534.34

RECEIPTS

Annual dues, \$13,604; initiation fees, \$9,400; reinstatement fees, \$520; supplemental fees, \$1,995; application blanks, \$343.26; ancestors lists, \$1.25; Awards, \$37.76; certificates, \$4.10; charters, \$60; collection on check, \$28; commissions: Flags, \$27.44; insignia, \$140.50; medals, \$144; post cards, \$3.20; copy lineage \$1.85; D. A. R. Reports, \$6; duplicate papers, \$288.72; exchange, \$1.17; Flags, \$33.96; booklets, \$120.18; codes, \$158.23; guides, \$57.05; handbooks, \$805.62; historical papers, \$52.79; lantern slides, \$84.70; interest, \$254.01; lineage, \$3,308; lineage index #1, \$10; #2, \$15; magazine subscriptions, \$5,451.65; advertisements, \$5,252.95; single copies, cuts and reprints, \$362.79; contributions, \$1,741; pictures, \$1; post cards, \$6; proceedings, \$61.50; regents list, \$10; ribbon, \$14.78; rituals, \$138.81; refunds—salary, \$37.50; supplies, \$1.20; Songs, \$5.04; stationery, \$5.8; statuettes, \$38.56; Story of the Records, \$3; telephones, \$51.92; Congress: badges, \$52.70; concessions, \$96.52; pages check room, \$59.75; programs, \$179.40; proceeds—banquet, \$280; refund—program committee, \$25; registration fees, \$3,335; contributions to Library, \$9.48; Constitution Hall Events, \$10,558.20; Memorial Continental Hall Events, \$1,400..... 60,652.40

Total receipts..... \$254,186.74

DISBURSEMENTS

Refunds: annual dues, \$250; initiation fees, \$65; supplemental fees, \$74. \$ 389.00
President General: clerical service, \$2,616.98; official expense, \$3,000; postage, \$162.71; express, \$8.34; paper, envelopes and flags, \$30.24. 5,818.27
Chaplain General: postage..... 14.50
Recording Secretary General: clerical service, \$1,384.92; folders, \$4.09; express, \$1.37..... 1,390.38
Certificates: clerical service, \$718.68; engrossing, \$396.15; postage, \$199.92 1,314.75
Corresponding Secretary General: clerical service, \$1,568.80; book, envelopes and leaflets, \$90.18; postage, \$175; express, \$38; typewriter repairs, \$1..... 1,835.36
Organizing Secretary General: clerical service, \$1,763.56; cards, folders and paper, \$39.28; postage, \$21.82; express, \$24; engrossing, \$2; typewriter repairs, \$1..... 1,827.90
Treasurer General: clerical service, \$9,176.25; bonds, \$55; lock box, \$8.80; books, files and paper, \$326.06; postage, \$28.08; express, \$15; typewriter repairs, \$1.75..... 9,596.09
Registrar General: clerical service, \$14,260.58; binders and labels, \$179.87; binding books, \$105.50; express, \$1.12; postage, \$43; typewriter repairs, \$1.60..... 14,591.67
Historian General: clerical service, \$952.79; circulars, \$87.25; express, \$10.21; postage, \$20.77..... 1,071.02
Librarian General: clerical service, \$2,820.94; books, binders, cards and plates, \$398.72; postage, \$6.50; express, \$2.14..... 3,228.30
Curator General: clerical service, \$694.62; subscription, \$10; reprints, \$4.35; postage, \$1; express, \$1.19..... 711.16

Reporter General: postage, \$10; express, \$.15; envelopes, \$4.68	14.83
General Office: clerical service, \$2,156.04; account survey and reorganization, \$1,300; postage and stamped envelopes, \$1,017.83; application blanks, \$876.77; committee lists, address and By-laws, \$622.90; Flags, \$24.09; booklets, \$492; codes, \$265.46; Award, U. S. M. A., \$100; board lunch, \$11; express, \$21.62; car fare, \$1.20; spray, \$7.50; D. C. pay roll tax, \$560.67; compensation insurance, \$99.48; insurance—President General Pin, \$5; supplies, \$434.96	7,996.52
Committees: service, \$627.59; express, \$5.59; Building and Grounds, service, \$919.92; express, \$.90; paper, \$1; postage, \$13.50; typewriter repairs, \$1.15; Caroline Scott Harrison Liaison, reprints, \$3.50; Conservation, reprints, \$10.25; Filing and Lending, lists and reprints, \$431.37; postage, \$19.60; express, \$10.88; Lectures and Slides, express, \$26.74; Finance, postage, \$10; Genealogical Records, postage, \$18.04; express, \$.70; Girl Home Makers, reprints, \$10.25; posters, \$39; postage, \$8.77; Awards, \$26; Historical Research, exhibit, \$5.29; Junior American Citizens, buttons, \$539.37; reprints and supplies, \$18; postage, \$15.16; expense, \$3.12; Motion Pictures, postage, \$14.86; expenses, \$42.52; projection service, \$50; Radio, recording address, \$13.48; reprints, \$14.75; postage, \$23.13; telegram, \$2.81; Sons and Daughters, reprints, \$10.25; Transportation, postage, \$10	2,947.49
Expense—Buildings: services, \$12,506.34; electric current and gas, \$1,175.51; fuel oil, \$778.32; ice, laundry and water rent, \$277.36; shrubs, \$43; hauling, \$20.43; painting and repairs, \$575.34; insurance—fire, \$200.85; compensation, \$372.15; bond—superintendent, \$2.50; rent—apartment and clock, \$460.50; supplies, \$1,056.50	17,468.80
Printing Machine: printer, \$630; supplies, \$249.80	879.80
Constitution Hall Events: services, \$4,053.92; care of organ, \$100; telephone, \$25.99; postage, \$1; typewriter repairs, \$1; taxes, \$3,904.62; pay roll tax, \$26.76; compensation insurance, \$6.48; inspection fee, \$5; uniform, \$36; belt, lamps, plates, \$65.26; painting, \$361.82; refund-deposit, \$100	8,687.85
Memorial Continental Hall: services, \$216.50; lights, \$62; refunds, \$396.50; china, lamp and globes, \$264.72; painting and repairs, \$42.86	982.58
Magazine: Editorial Department, services, \$1,000; articles, \$161.50; desk top, \$16; cards and circulars, \$43.50; telephone and telegrams, \$58.20; postage, \$24; Genealogical Editor, services, \$300; Subscription Department, services, \$1,124.94; postage, \$203.15; blanks, \$80.45; typewriter repairs, \$12.50; express, \$22.39; Commissions, \$787.90; April-August issues, \$10,042.48; Cuts, \$1,933.57; postage, \$736.02; Copyright, \$24; refund subscription, \$6	16,576.60
Auditing accounts	360.00
D. A. R. Reports, express	.15
Duplicate paper fee refunded	1.00
Handbooks: copies, \$735; die and envelopes, \$3.60; postage, \$124.51; express, \$51.46; refunds, \$3	917.57
Furniture and fixtures, cabinet	117.75
Lineage: Vols., \$3,433.50; postage, \$100; express, \$39.61	3,573.11
Prizes—Junior Group	150.00
Proceedings: Vols., \$3,359.66; express, \$.32; refund, \$1.50	3,361.48
Ribbon	38.00
Stationery	238.65
State Regents' postage	479.75
Telephone and telegrams	1,284.67
Congress: Addresses, ballots, resolutions, reports and supplies, \$324.14; Badges, \$588.32; Credential, services, \$316.04; paper and cards, \$30.86; telegrams, \$5; express, \$.36; House, labor, \$686.52; amplification, \$225; platform, \$32.50; decorations, \$90; telephones, \$65; postage, \$.75; supplies, \$26.97; water, \$7.20; rent of chairs, \$120; ushers, \$110 nurses, \$52; police, firemen and superintendent, \$175; Invitation, invitations, \$300.90; postage, \$4.41; telephone, \$2.75; Page, postage, \$19; check room, \$65; holders, \$.80; Pages Ball, music and refreshments, \$393.70; invitations, \$41.50; postage, \$20.09; Parking, buses, \$118.40; Press, luncheons, \$40.70; telephones and telegrams, \$32.65; Program, services, \$105.40; programs, \$937.13; speakers, singers, music and bands, \$393.65; flowers,	

\$92.50; moving piano, \$55; supplies, \$7.50; telegrams, \$12.93; Seating, tickets, \$27.76; Tellers, luncheon, \$90.50; Official stenographer, \$75; Parliamentarian, \$400; Reporters, \$165.60..... 6,258.53

Total disbursements \$114,123.53

140,063.21

Transfer—Pension Fund	10,000.00	
Reserve Fund	40,000.00	
Approved Schools	2,000.00	52,000.00

Balance \$ 88,063.21

PERMANENT FUND

Balance in bank at last report, March 31, 1936 \$1,915.22

RECEIPTS

Constitution Hall contributions	\$749.65
Memorial Continental Hall contributions	614.23
Interest	45.00

Total receipts 1,408.88

3,324.10

DISBURSEMENTS

Interest Liberty Loan Notes	1,500.00
Constitution Hall furnishings	15.00
Memorial Continental Hall furnishings	639.75

Total disbursements 2,154.75

Balance \$1,169.35

Petty Cash Fund 800.00

SPECIAL FUNDS

LIFE MEMBERSHIP

Balance, March 31, 1936	\$250.00
Receipts	250.00

Balance \$500.00

MANUAL

Balance, March 31, 1936	6,053.59
Contributions	1,316.11
Sales of copies	73.60

7,443.30

Disbursements: messenger, \$240; postage, \$410.32; freight, \$108.54; supplies, \$21	779.86
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Balance 6,663.44

APPROVED SCHOOLS

Balance, March 31, 1936	\$591.00
Receipts	13,208.82
Transfer from Current Fund	2,000.00

15,799.82

Disbursements	15,799.82
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APPROVED SCHOOLS SCHOLARSHIP

Balance, March 31, 1936	1,208.91
Contribution	25.00

1,233.91

Disbursements	150.00	
Balance		1,083.91

CARPENTER MOUNTAIN SCHOOLS

Balance, March 31, 1936	1,142.63	
Interest	345.00	
Balance		1,487.63

LIBERTY LOAN

Balance, March 31, 1936	1,721.45	
Interest	1,500.00	
	3,221.45	
Disbursements	2,010.00	
Balance		1,211.45

ANGEL AND ELLIS ISLANDS

Balance, March 31, 1936	3,530.77	
Contributions	654.90	
	4,185.67	
Disbursements: services, \$2,625; postage, \$9.56; supplies, \$402.90; expenses, \$70.88; compensation insurance, \$81.53; Immigrants Aid, \$50; Angel Island, \$180;	3,419.87	
Balance		765.80

PRESERVATION OF HISTORIC SPOTS

Receipts	957.33	
Disbursements	953.33	
Balance		4.00

LIBRARY

Balance, March 31, 1936	173.76	
Interest	391.25	
	565.01	
Disbursements—books	315.86	
Balance		249.15

RELIEF

Balance, March 31, 1936	\$78.21	
Receipts	5.00	
	83.21	
Disbursements:		
Real Daughters Easter gifts	\$25.00	
Minnesota	5.00	30.00
Balance		\$53.21

CONSERVATION AND THRIFT

Receipts	778.87	
Disbursements	778.87	

STUDENT LOAN

Receipts	1,500.60	
Disbursements	1,500.60	

NATIONAL DEFENSE

Balance, March 31, 1936	23,586.99	
Contributions	1,942.43	
Medal sales	1,193.61	
Transfer Medal Fund from Good Citizenship Pilgrimage	1,581.18	
	<hr/>	
	28,304.21	
Disbursements: services, \$3,273.12; messenger, \$360; speaker, \$210; compensation insurance, \$27.26; pay roll tax, \$35.92; literature, postage, supplies and expense, \$3,926.83; medals, \$464.28	8,297.41	
	<hr/>	
Balance		20,006.80

GOOD CITIZENSHIP PILGRIMAGE

Balance, March 31, 1936	5,990.07	
Contributions	798.56	
Sale of medals	571.75	
	<hr/>	
	7,360.38	
Disbursements: Pilgrimage, \$3,906.27; medals, \$61; ribbon, \$1; postage, \$18.75; expenses, \$5.10; transfer medals fund to National Defense, \$1,581.18	5,573.30	
	<hr/>	
Balance		1,787.08

EMPLOYEES PENSIONS

Balance, March 31, 1936	391.50	
Transfer from Current Fund	10,000.00	
Interest	116.90	
	<hr/>	
	10,508.40	
Disbursements:		
\$7,000 Federal Land Bank 3% Bonds	\$7,026.25	
Interest, \$8.17; charges, \$7	15.17	
Pensions	1,000.56	
	<hr/>	
	8,041.98	
Balance		2,466.42

PRESS RELATIONS

Balance, March 31, 1936	\$4,050.42	
Contributions	255.72	
	<hr/>	
	4,306.14	
Disbursements: Services, \$1,045; supplies, \$26.16; postage, \$25.96; expenses, \$4.90	1,102.02	
	<hr/>	
Balance		\$3,204.12

RESERVE

Transfer from Current Fund	40,000.00	
Disbursements:		
\$30,000 Federal Land Bank 3% Bonds	\$30,112.50	
Interest, \$35; charges, \$30	65.00	
	<hr/>	
	30,177.50	
Balance		9,822.50

PHILIPPINE SCHOLARSHIP

Balance, March 31, 1936	2,977.55	
Interest	348.89	
	<hr/>	
	3,326.44	
Disbursements:		
Tuition Josefina Abad	800.00	
Tuition Margaret Carl	600.00	
	<hr/>	
	1,400.00	
Balance		1,926.44
Total Special Funds		<u><u>\$51,231.95</u></u>

RECAPITULATION

	Bal. 3/31/36	Receipts	Disburse- ments	Bal. 9/30/36
Current	\$193,534.34	\$60,652.40	\$166,123.53	\$88,063.21
Permanent	1,915.22	1,408.88	2,154.75	1,169.35
Petty Cash	800.00			800.00
Life Membership	250.00	250.00		500.00
Manual	6,053.59	1,389.71	779.86	6,663.44
Approved Schools	591.00	15,208.82	15,799.82	
Approved Schools Scholarships	1,208.91	25.00	150.00	1,083.91
Mountain Schools	1,142.63	345.00		1,487.63
Liberty Loan	1,721.45	1,500.00	2,010.00	1,211.45
Angel and Ellis Islands	3,530.77	654.90	3,419.87	765.80
Preservation Historic Spots		957.33	953.33	4.00
Library	173.76	391.25	315.86	249.15
Relief	78.21	5.00	30.00	53.21
Conservation and Thrift		778.87	778.87	
Student Loan		1,500.60	1,500.60	
National Defense	23,586.99	4,717.22	8,297.41	20,006.80
Good Citizenship Pilgrimage	5,990.07	1,370.31	5,573.30	1,787.08
Employees Pension	391.50	10,116.90	8,041.98	2,466.42
Press Relation	4,050.42	255.72	1,102.02	3,204.12
Reserve		40,000.00	30,177.50	9,822.50
Philippine Scholarship	2,977.55	348.89	1,400.00	1,926.44
	<u>\$247,996.41</u>	<u>\$141,876.80</u>	<u>\$248,608.70</u>	<u>\$141,264.51</u>

DISPOSITION OF FUNDS

National Metropolitan Bank	\$140,464.51
Petty Cash in Office of Treasurer General	800.00
	<u>\$141,264.51</u>

INDEBTEDNESS

Constitution Hall Fund:	
Liberty Loan Fund Notes	<u>\$100,000.00</u>

INVESTMENTS

Chicago & Alton R. R. 3% Bonds due 1949	\$ 2,314.84
Liberty Loan:	
Constitution Hall 3% Demand Notes	100,000.00
Library Fund:	
Home Owners Loan Corporation 2¾% Bonds due 1949	28,000.00
U. S. Postal Savings 2½% Bonds due 1952	500.00
Life Membership Fund:	
Home Owners Loan Corporation 2¾% Bonds due 1949	16,200.00
Southern California Telephone Company 5% Bond due 1947	1,000.00
U. S. Postal Savings 2½% Bond due 1952	500.00
Mountain School Fund:	
Home Owners Loan Corporation 2¾% Bonds due 1949	12,000.00
Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation 3% bonds due 1949	12,000.00
Philippine Scholarship Fund:	
Home Owners Loan Corporation 2¾% Bonds due 1949	22,000.00
B. P. O. E. of Manila 7% Bond due 1936	100.00
Pension Fund:	
Home Owners Loan Corporation 2¾% Bonds due 1949	8,500.00
Federal Land Bank 3% Bonds due 1956	7,000.00
Reserve Fund:	
Federal Land Bank 3% Bonds due 1956	30,000.00
	<u>\$240,114.84</u>

SARAH CORBIN ROBERT,
Treasurer General.

The Chairman of the Finance Committee, Mrs. Robert J. Reed, read the report of that committee.

Report of Finance Committee

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

As Chairman of the Finance Committee, I have the honor to submit the following report: From April 1st to October 1st, vouchers were approved to the amount of \$194,638.52, which includes \$15,799.82 received for Approved Schools; \$1,500.60 for Student Loans; \$953.33 for Preservation of Historic Spots.

Under the following items are listed the largest disbursements:

Investment in Bonds.....	\$37,218.92
Interest on Notes.....	1,500.00
Clerical service.....	43,657.89
Services of Superintendent, Manager and employees.....	17,518.36
Magazine.....	16,576.60
National Defense Committee expense.....	8,297.41
Angel and Ellis Islands expense.....	3,419.87
Expense of 45th Congress.....	6,258.53
Good Citizenship Pilgrimage.....	3,992.12
Taxes.....	3,904.62
Postage.....	3,546.87
Printing 3 volumes of Lineage Book.....	3,433.50
Printing and mailing Proceedings of 45th Congress.....	3,358.38
Pensions for Real Daughters, Spanish War Nurses and employees.....	3,010.56

LOUISE B. REED,
Chairman.

The Chairman of the Auditing Committee, Mrs. Julius Young Talmadge, read the report of that committee.

Report of Auditing Committee

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

The Auditing Committee met on Monday, October 26, 1936, at 8:30 A. M.

The reports of the Treasurer General and the American Audit Company were examined for the months of April, May, June, July, August and September, and found correct.

MAY E. TALMADGE,
Chairman.

Mrs. Talmadge moved *That the report of the Auditing Committee be accepted, which automatically carries with it the reports of the Treasurer General and Finance Committee.* Seconded by Mrs. Alexander. Carried.

The Registrar General, Mrs. Lue Reynolds Spencer, read her report.

Report of Registrar General

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

Before submitting my formal report I wish to state that the Consent Plan is being continued with enthusiasm. Several states are 100%. Additional lists are being received daily. The method

of securing these consents is a matter for the chapters to decide. All we want is the list of those who are willing to allow us to assist others in securing from the application papers on file data to complete application papers of those who are of the same lineage.

The name of the chapter, its location, the name of the member, her national number, name of ancestor through whose service she became a member, and the signature of the Registrar who is responsible for the accuracy and approval of her list, is required.

The reinstatement Honor Roll as explained in my official letter and in the Magazine is of utmost importance. It is disheartening to work as you and we do to secure and verify the records of the hundreds of applicants and to have our efforts nullified by the continual loss through non-payment of dues and resignations. This is our greatest problem.

Volume 152 of our Lineage Book is just off the press. Beginning with Vol. 150, we have printed additional copies of the Roll of Revolutionary Ancestors which are on sale at the Business Office at 25¢ each. Because of the heavy cost of publication of the Index Volumes, it is uncertain when this can be done, so that with these copies from each volume you will be able to compile your own index. The announcement of this plan was made in the October Magazine, and to date over one hundred copies have been sold. In connection with the lineage books I would call your attention to the special offer of two gift volumes with a \$25 order. Do you know that you can buy Vol. I, which contains the Charter Members and the references of service of their Revolutionary ancestors, for \$1.15 a volume. Every chapter should have a copy of this volume which in time will be of great value. Again, may I urge that you impress this fact wherever you go—*send all money, for whatever purpose it is intended, to the Treasurer General.*

You may remember that our Society was instrumental in securing the interest of President Roosevelt in the restoration and preservation of the early census records of the United States and resulted in photostat copies of the schedules of 1800, 1810 and 1820. I am glad to report that photostat copies of the 1830 census are now being made.

We expect to continue the publication in the Magazine of the abstracts of pensions of Revolutionary soldiers and other genealogical material that will be helpful in your research. A definite space will be allotted to this work.

In the list submitted to you for admission to membership today are the applications of Mrs. Adelaide Pendleton Chapman, age 96, 120 East Chappell Street, Canastota, New York. Skenadoah Chapter, New York; Mrs. Sarah Catherine McCormick, age 98, 738 Center Street, Cairo, Illinois. Egyptian Chapter, Illinois; Mrs. Mary Hurd Reynolds, age 103, 316 Parker Street, Newark, New Jersey. Watchung Chapter, New Jersey. Do you not think a card of congratulation and welcome would please these members—let's make it a welcome shower!

I have the honor to submit the following report of the work of this office since my last report:

Number of applications verified	1800
Number of supplementals verified	656
Total number of papers verified	2456
Papers returned unverified:	
Originals	8
Supplementals	64
New records verified	506
Permits issued for official insignias	266
Permits issued for miniature insignias	278
Permits issued for ancestral bars	483

LUE REYNOLDS SPENCER,
Registrar General.

Mrs. Spencer moved *That the 1800 applicants whose records have been verified by the Registrar General be elected to membership in the National Society.* Seconded by Mrs. Goodhue. Carried.

The Treasurer General, Mrs. Robert, moved *That 319 former members be reinstated.* Seconded by Mrs. Clapp. Carried.

The Organizing Secretary General, Mrs. William H. Pouch, read her report.

Report of Organizing Secretary General

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

The regular routine of the office has been carried on with interesting and happy contacts with State Regents and members. Deep gratitude is expressed to National, State and Chapter officers for their splendid and successful efforts in obtaining Organizing Chairmen and Regents, also locations for new Chapters. Through their respective State Regents the following members at large are presented for confirmation as Organizing Regents:

Mrs. Percie Belle Wetherbee Senn, Coronado, California

Mrs. Lelie M. French Hilliard, Manahawkin, New Jersey

Mrs. Hannah Florence Lamb Sullivan, Audubon, New Jersey

Mrs. Winnie Bruton Stewart, Fayetteville, North Carolina

Mrs. Alice Rhineheart Steinhaus, Max, North Dakota

Mrs. Clara T. Ingvalson, Ellendale, North Dakota

Mrs. Edna Reeve Chalfant, York, Pennsylvania

Mrs. Bessie Clay Hagan Cammack, Fork Union, Virginia

Mrs. Leona Copenhaver Lincoln, Marion, Virginia

Mrs. Ivey Smith Daniel, Barboursville, West Virginia.

The following Organizing Regencies have expired by time limitation:

Mrs. Mabel Lynch Mathis, Cotton Plant, Arkansas

Mrs. Maude Miller Bolsten, Sather Gate, California

Mrs. Emma Kester Wilcox, Martinez, California

Mrs. Helen Almira Baker Currie, Salinas, California

Mrs. Edna Hillman Roney, Stillwater, Minnesota

Mrs. Blanche Culbertson Woodsmall, Memphis, Missouri

Mrs. Jemmie May Quarles, Gainesboro, Tennessee

Miss Kate White, Knoxville, Tennessee

Mrs. Ollie Burrus Myers, Livingston, Tennessee

Mrs. Elizabeth Davis Alexander, Eldorado, Texas

Mrs. Conger Neblett Hagar, Rockport, Texas

Mrs. Beatrice Stephenson Lorentz, Clay, West Virginia.

The reappointments of the following Organizing Regents have been requested by their respective State Regents:

Mrs. Mabel Lynch Mathis, Cotton Plant, Arkansas

Mrs. Maude Miller Bolsten, Sather Gate, California

Mrs. Helen Almira Baker Currie, Salinas, California

Mrs. Edna Hillman Roney, Stillwater, Minnesota

Mrs. Blanche Culbertson Woodsmall, Memphis, Missouri

Mrs. Jemmie May Quarles, Gainesboro, Tennessee

Miss Kate White, Knoxville, Tennessee

Mrs. Ollie Burrus Myers, Livingston, Tennessee

Mrs. Conger Neblett Hagar, Rockport, Texas

Mrs. Elizabeth Davis Alexander, Eldorado, Texas.

The State Regent of Oregon requests a Chapter be authorized at Lakeview and the State Regent of Virginia requests a Chapter be authorized at Buchanan.

The State Regent of Tennessee requests the Organizing Regency of Mrs. Ada Cooke Settle be changed from Nashville to Donelson, Tennessee.

The following Chapters through the State Regents have requested permission to change the location of their Chapters:

The Pickett Chapter from Homewood, Alabama, and the Princess Schoy Chapter from Woodward, Alabama, to Birmingham.

Elizabeth Snyder Chapter from North Plainfield to Dunellen, New Jersey.

Wahkeena Chapter from Parkrose to Portland, Oregon.

The Captain Richard Somers Chapter at St. Peter, Minnesota, requests permission to change its name to Traverse des Sioux.

The following Chapters are presented for official disbandment:

Alice Ellis Osborne Chapter, Turlock, California

Quincy Chapter, Quincy, Florida

James Whitcomb Riley Chapter, Greenfield, Indiana

Ephraim Polk III Chapter, Sterling, Nebraska

Cherry Valley Chapter, Cherry Valley, New York.

The John Rolfe Chapter at Hattiesburg, Mississippi, has met all requirements according to the National By-Laws and is now presented for confirmation.

HELENA R. POUCH,
Organizing Secretary General.

Mrs. Pouch moved *The acceptance of the report of the Organizing Secretary General*. Seconded by Mrs. Spencer. Carried.

The Historian General, Mrs. Julian G. Goodhue, read her report.

Report of the Historian General

Madam President General and Members of the National Board:

Since the last Board meeting, a change has been made in the office of the Historian General, the compiling of the lineage books in compliance with the ruling of the last Congress now being done in the office of the Registrar General. This change carries with it a transfer of the three clerks from my office to that of the Registrar General.

Miss Marian Reed of Fredericksburg, Virginia, was engaged as secretary in my office and came to us on September 1st. Inasmuch as Miss Reed had previously made plans for a trip abroad, although she offered to abandon them and come to us at once, I preferred not to give her that disappointment and so carried on the correspondence of the department personally during the summer with some help from a former clerk.

Since April, the close cooperation with the Branch of Historic Sites and Buildings of the National Park Service of the Government has been maintained, particularly in the interests of our sponsoring of Moore House at Yorktown, Virginia, and the furnishing of the Surrender Room. It is urged that every chapter give a small contribution to this national project. Also, we have been happy to assist in guiding the part which the Daughters of the American Revolution are playing in the celebration of the Fiftieth Anniversary of the Dedication of the Statue of Liberty on the 28th of this month.

At the request of this office copies of the Story of the Statue of Liberty, compiled especially in view of the Celebration, were franked out by the National Park Service to all of our chapters in September, the envelopes being sent down to my office to be addressed.

Considerable research work has been done looking forward to a series of articles on "Life in Colonial America," to be run later in our Magazine. The appearance of these articles awaits the termination of the distinguished series on "French Relations with the Americas at the time of the Revolution" by Dr. Louis Charles Smith of the Library of Congress. It was our grateful privilege to obtain these articles by Dr. Smith with the Foreword by the French Ambassador. Reprints of it have been made and are now available to you and to others through you, at twenty-five cents per copy or five copies for one dollar. The printing of this article is an outstanding contribution from our own Society to the noteworthy anniversary which our country celebrates this month.

Dr. Smith, as Librarian General of the Sons of the American Revolution, consented to write the articles as the contribution of that Society to the event, and our part is in publishing and making it available. We hope that many of you will possess yourselves of some of these booklets. They

are really the practical reply to the assertion of educators that there was not available any authentic and concise single article on the relations of France with the Colonies at the time of the War of Independence.

An article on Moore House at Yorktown was solicited and secured for the Magazine from Mr. Floyd Flickinger, Superintendent of the National Colonial Monument Park. An article on Founders Day was also contributed to the October issue of the Magazine by the Historian General. The twelve installments of "Historic Anniversaries of the Month" were completed in the August issue of the Magazine.

At the request of the Historian General a new history medal in bronze has been developed by Mrs. Sweeney, who, authorized by a National Board of years ago, sells the gold, gold on silver, and silver history medals, all profits being turned back to the National Society. Her response to the request for a bronze medal at \$1.00 was prompt. These are now available and may be ordered through the office of the Historian General or directly from Mrs. Sweeney.

It has been my privilege and benefit to be a guest at the State Conferences of Wisconsin and Indiana this fall, both experiences being delightful and profitable.

Negotiations have been carried on during the summer and up to the present, toward the securing of an official town marker to be placed at the two entrances of a town on the main artery of travel. Bids were secured from four foundries, the lowest one being from Metalcrafts, of Cincinnati. This firm has made a considerable concession to us in the price of these markers because of the probability of volume of orders during the years. These are to be developed in bronze and blue, and will be available at \$29.50 per marker, and \$49.50 for two exactly alike.

This project is in response to the very surprising reaction to the suggestion of town markers made last year. The sum total of the replies to the questionnaire showed that 742 town markers of some kind had been placed. The idea is three fold in purpose; first, to plainly register the name of the town with the date of its founding, and two or three lines of historic interest about it, to the great motoring public which constantly passes through towns with the query "What town is this?", and moves on and out with the question unanswered. The second purpose is to afford an extensive and high type of publicity which this would give to our Society because of the insignia on the marker; and the third value is in the very evident interest shown by the chapter for the town, and its effort to join hands with the town fathers in prompting the importance of their own community.

This seemed to call for an official marker, and we are happy to present today designs for this work. The proposition of offering such a marker was placed before the President General and thoroughly approved by her last summer, and the use of the insignia for this purpose was unanimously and enthusiastically granted by the Insignia Committee.

It is not supposed that all chapters will be inter-

ested in this new marker, but certainly many of them will be, and North Carolina has already indicated its adoption of the project for that state. The feeling that this new marker immediately met the need of one of our states is a source of pleasure and gratification.

Markers for the graves of wives of Revolutionary soldiers are now obtainable in either of two designs.

We stress most urgently the sending to our office a complete list of all markers ever placed anywhere by our Society. The index will be according to states and chapters with an additional cross index of subjects.

MARY A. GOODHUE,
Historian General.

Mrs. Goodhue displayed the type of pin offered as a prize in the historical contests, and three designs for town markers to be placed at the two main entrances of a town. After discussion as to the placing of the insignia of the National Society, it was the consensus of opinion that it be placed in the center of the top as it will be more easily seen and recognized by passersby and not be confused with markers of other organizations.

Mrs. Goodhue moved *That the report of the Historian General be accepted*. Seconded by Mrs. Reed. Carried.

In the absence of the Librarian General, Mrs. Luther Eugene Tomm, her report was read by the Recording Secretary General, Mrs. Talmadge.

Report of Librarian General

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

As Librarian General I have the honor to report continued interest in the Library. During the summer months our visitors have shown a decided trend towards ancestry hunting. There is no more fascinating subject in which a person may become occupied than an examination into the history of his ancestry. The Library is here for that purpose. We want you to use it. The accessions to the Library consist almost entirely of local and family histories, official rosters of Revolutionary soldiers, vital records from all over the country including cemetery, church and court records, everything that will help to find the patriotic services of the men and women of the Revolutionary period and trace their descendants down to the present time. It is books of a genealogical nature that we need for our Library.

The gifts that are coming in from the states indicate active interest on the part of our State Librarians as the following list of accessions will show.

Among our accessions from original sources we have the valuable vital records of fifty-five counties of West Virginia from the Works Progress Administration, Historic Marker Project through Mrs. Eugene K. Perkins, State Historian, West Virginia Daughters of the American Revolution.

The Tennessee Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, has presented wills, inventories, settlements, estate books, marriages and county court minutes of twenty-one counties of Tennessee

copied under the Works Progress Administration, Historical Records Project.

Our collection of state bookplates is increasing, numbering thirty-seven.

The following list of accessions is truly your Librarian General's report and numbers 135 books, 73 pamphlets, 99 manuscripts, 4 charts, 1 photostat, 1 newspaper clipping and 7 bookplates.

BOOKS

ALABAMA

Alabama Society D. A. R. Year Book 1936-1937. From Alabama "Daughters."

ARKANSAS

Report of the Twenty-Eighth Annual State Conference of the D. A. R. of Arkansas. 1936. From Arkansas "Daughters."

CALIFORNIA

D. A. R. of California Year Book 1936-1937. From California "Daughters."

CONNECTICUT

Connecticut D. A. R. Year Book 1936-1937. From Connecticut "Daughters."

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Original Patentes of Land at Washington Prior to 1700. B. W. Gahn. 1936. From Mrs. Bessie W. Gahn.

Quasi-War Between the United States and France, Naval Operations from November 1798 to March 1799. 1935. From Army and Navy Chapter.

Sizergh Castle, Westmoreland, and notes on twenty-five generations of the Strickland Family. E. Strickland. 1898. From Mrs. Florence McAlpine Shearer, through Livingston Manor Chapter.

The Soldier's Monitor: 1814. From Miss Florence A. Redway, through the Descendants of '76 Chapter.

William Tanner of North Kingstown, Rhode Island, and his descendants. G. C. Tanner. 1905. From Miss Sally Chalk, through Captain Wendle Wolf Chapter.

Following 12 volumes from Miss S. Helen Fields:

Index to Publications of the Lancaster County Historical Society, Vols. 1-32

Publications of the Lancaster County Historical Society, Vols. 26-29, 31-32, 35-39; and 14 odd numbers.

Following 2 books from Mrs. Bertha M. Robbins:

One Hundred and Fiftieth Anniversary of the Incorporation of the Town of Kingston, Mass. 1876.

The Plymouth County Directory and Historical Register of the Old Colony, Middleboro, Mass. 1867.

United States Official Postal Guide, July 1936. From Miss Lillian A. Norton.

FLORIDA

Proceedings of the Thirty-Fourth State Conference of Florida D. A. R. 1936. From Florida "Daughters."

GEORGIA

Following 2 books from Georgia "Daughters":

Historical Collections of the Georgia Chapters N. S. D. A. R. 1926.

Index to Volume 1, Historical Collections of the Georgia Chapters, D. A. R.

ILLINOIS

Records of Officers and Men of New Jersey in Wars 1791-1815. 1909. From Sally Lincoln Chapter, in Memory of Miss Margaret A. Gramesley.

INDIANA

History of Hendricks County, Indiana. 1885. From Danville Public Library, through Indiana "Daughters."

KANSAS

Report of the Thirty-Eighth Annual State Conference D. A. R. of Kansas. 1936. From Kansas "Daughters."

KENTUCKY

Historical Research Committee Records. 1936. From Kentucky Historical Research Committee D. A. R.

Bluegrass Houses and their traditions. E. M. Simpson. 1932. From Bryan Station Chapter.

D. A. R. State of Kentucky Year Book, 1935-36. From Kentucky "Daughters."

LOUISIANA

Twenty-Eighth Annual State Conference of the Louisiana D. A. R. From Louisiana "Daughters."

MAINE

Sketches of Brooks History. S. W. Norwood. 1935. From Frances Dighton Williams Chapter.
Atlas of Washington County, Maine. G. N. Colby & Co. 1881. From Mrs. Alfred K. Ames.

MARYLAND

1790 Census of North Carolina. 1908. From Mrs. Wilbur B. Blakelee, through General Mordecai Gist Chapter.
The Confession of Faith. 1766. From Miss Mollie H. Ash, through Head of Elk Chapter.
Maryland Calendar of Wills 1732-1738. J. B. Cotton & R. B. Henry. Vol. 7. 1925. From Frances Scott Key Chapter.
Maryland Calendar of Wills 1738-1743. J. B. Cotton. Vol. 8. 1928. From General Smallwood Chapter, in honor of Adelphine Marie Hall, State Librarian.
History of the American Revolution. P. Allen. 2 vols. 1819. From Mrs. Katharine McK. Brevitt, through Baltimore Chapter.
Maryland State Society D. A. R. Year Book. 1936. From Maryland "Daughters."

MASSACHUSETTS

History of the town of Douglas, (Mass.) 1878. W. E. Emerson. 1879. From Mrs. Anna T. Buck.
Index to—"Springfield Families, by T. B. Warren." E. M. Lewis. From Mrs. S. A. Lewis, through Mercy Warren Chapter.
Historical Collections of the Danvers Historical Society. Vol. 24. 1936. From Mrs. Louis A. Young, Historian, General Israel Putnam Chapter.
Memorial of the North Baptist Church, Randolph, Mass. 1870. From Mrs. Frank W. Belcher & Mrs. A. D. W. Prescott, through Abigail Phillips Quincy Chapter.

MICHIGAN

History of Calhoun County Michigan, 1830-1877. From Mrs. Huldah Dicer, Hannah Tracy Grant Chapter.
Family Atlas, Geographical, Statistical and Historical. J. H. Colton & A. J. Johnson. 1862. From Hannah Tracy Grant Chapter.
History of Detroit and Michigan. S. Farmer. 2nd edition. 1889. From Louisa St. Clair Chapter.

NEBRASKA

Proceedings of the Thirty-Fourth Annual State Conference of the N. S. D. A. R. in Nebraska. 1936. From Nebraska "Daughters."

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Following 2 books from Rumford Chapter:
Holderness, an account of the beginnings of a New Hampshire Town. G. Hodges. 1907.
Gravestone Inscriptions from the Old North Cemetery, Concord, New Hampshire, 1642-1934. P. Hammond. 1934.

NEW JERSEY

Annual State Conference of the State Society D. A. R. of New Jersey. 1936. From New Jersey "Daughters."

NEW YORK

First English Record Book of The Dutch Reformed Church in Sleepy Hollow. 1931. From Harvey Birch Chapter.
Early Pioneers and Pioneer Events of the State of Illinois. H. L. Ross. 1899. From Mrs. Herbert J. Leighton, through Comfort Tyler Chapter.

OHIO

Following 5 books from Ohio "Daughters."
Proceedings of the Thirty-Seventh Annual Conference Ohio Society D. A. R. 1936.
History of Seneca County from the close of the Revolutionary War to July 1880. W. Lang. 1880.
Historical Collections of the Mahoning Valley. Vol. 1. 1876.
History of Clark County, Ohio. W. H. Beers & Co. 1881.
History of Hancock County. D. B. Beardsley. 1881.
Commemorative Historical and Biographical Record of Wood County, Ohio. 1897. From Mrs. Fred Kimmons.
History of St. John's (Hain's) Reformed Church in Lower Heidelberg Township, Berks County, Pennsylvania. W. J. Kershner & A. G. Lorch. 1916. From Mrs. J. W. Blue.
Index of Inscriptions from Grave Stones in Pickaway County Ohio. Pickaway Plains Chapter. D. A. R. 1936. From Genealogical Records Committee Ohio D. A. R.

PENNSYLVANIA

Genealogical Records of Pennsylvania 1934-1935. From Pennsylvania D. A. R. Genealogical Records Committee.
 Following 4 books from Mr. W. A. H. Reider in names

of, Mrs. Minnie W. Reider, Mrs. Margaret Reider Fisher, Miss Emily Anna Reider and Mrs. Sarah Reider Johnson:
Kings County and The City of Brooklyn, N. Y. from 1683-1884. H. R. Stiles. 2 vols. 1884.
Biographical Annals of Cumberland County, Pa. 1905.
History of Luzerne, Lackawanna and Wyoming Counties, Pa. 1880.
Life of George Washington. W. Irving. Vol. 3. 1856.
McNary Family with Trees and History. T. A. McNary. From M. Josephine McNary, through Washington County Chapter.
General Alumni Catalogue of Washington and Jefferson College 1918. From Florence Sturgis McIlvaine, through Washington County Chapter.
Tombagh History 1728-1930. R. G. Tombagh. From W. Scott Tombagh, through Washington County Chapter.
History of St. John's (Hain's) Reformed Church of Lower Heidelberg Township, Berks County, Pa. 1935. From Mrs. Samuel S. Hill.
Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography. Vol. XLVIII 1924. From Miss Julia Boyd, through Mrs. James Edgar Gibson and Philadelphia Chapter.
History of Nova Scotia. A. S. MacMillan. From Mrs. James E. Gibson, through Philadelphia Chapter.

RHODE ISLAND

Rhode Island D. A. R. Year Book 1936-37. From Rhode Island "Daughters."

TENNESSEE

Following 5 books from Judge David Campbell Chapter:
History of Tennessee, Sumner, Smith, Macon & Trousdale Counties. 1887.
Tennessee, A History 1673-1932. P. M. Hamer. 4 vols. 1933.

TEXAS

Vision. M. K. Hunter. 1936. From Miss Mary Kate Hunter, through William Findley Chapter.
Proceedings of the Thirty-Seventh Annual State Conference Texas D. A. R. 1936. From Texas "Daughters."

VERMONT

Statistics of the Rutland County Bar, with Biographical Notices and List of County Officers from 1781-1847. C. L. Williams. 1847. From Ann Story Chapter.
Men of Progress, Biographical Sketches and Portraits of Leaders in Business and Professional Life in Vermont. R. Herndon. 1898. From Seth Warner Chapter.

WASHINGTON

Report of the Thirty-Sixth Annual State Conference of the D. A. R. of Washington. 1936. From Washington "Daughters."

WEST VIRGINIA

Cabell County Annals and Families. G. S. Wallace. 1935. From Buford Chapter.
History of the Woods family, Alexander Woods and his descendants. R. C. Woods. 1936. From West Virginia "Daughters."

OTHER SOURCES

Abstracts of Wills, Chatham County, Georgia. M. F. Lafar & C. P. Wilson. 1936. From The National Genealogical Society.
History of White County Tennessee. M. Seals. 1935.
Descendants of Thomas Nelson and Joan his wife. 1668.
History of Southold, L. I., its first century. Revised edition. E. Whitaker. 1931. From Miss E. Bertha Whitaker.
Descendants of John Steere who settled in Providence, R. I., about 1660, with account of the Steeres of England. J. P. Root. 1890.
Journals of the Continental Congress 1774-1789. Vols. 32 & 33. 1936.
DeYoung and Allied Families. D. P. DeYoung. 1934. From D. P. DeYoung.
Quasi-War Between the United States and France, Naval Operations from February 1797 to March 1799. 2 vols. 1935.
President Trujillo, his work and the Dominican Republic. L. DeBesault. 1936. From The Legation of the Dominican Republic.
The Reynolds Family Association of America 1892-1922. A. C. Ripper. 1922. From the Reynolds Family Association.
James Styles of Kingston, New York, and George Stuart of Schoolcraft, Michigan, their descendants and allied families. J. P. Nichols. 1936.
Encyclopedia of American Biography, New Series. Vol. 5. W. S. Downs. 1936. From The American Historical Society.
Annual Report of the American Historical Association. G. C. Griffin. 1931. From the Smithsonian Institution.
South Jersey Marriages. H. S. Craig. 1936.
Atlantic County, N. J. Marriage Records. H. S. Craig.

A Bibliography of Minnesota Territorial Documents. E. Jerabek. 1936. From Minnesota Historical Society.
Illinois State Historical Society Transactions, 1935. From Illinois State Historical Society.

Revolutionary War Pensions of Soldiers who settled in Fayette County Kentucky. A. W. Burns. 1936. Two copies. From Mrs. A. W. Burns.
National Society D. A. C. Eighth Year Book, 1936. From National Society Daughters of the American Colonists.
Vital Records of Phippsburg Maine to the year 1892. M. P. Hill. 1935. From Maine State Library.
Washington and his Aides-De-Camp. E. S. Whiteley. 1936. For Review.

The George Shuman Genealogy from arrival in America 1760-1913. W. C. Shuman. 1913.
The Green Mountain Boys. D. B. Thompson. 2 vols. in one. 1848.

The Mountain Hero and his associates. H. W. DePuy. 1855.

State of Connecticut—Register and Manual 1936. From Connecticut State Library.
Revolutionary War Records, Volume 1, Virginia. G. M. Brumbaugh. 1936. For review.
Original Patentes of Land at Washington Prior to 1700. B. W. Gahn. 1936. For review.
Alabama Records (Jefferson County). Vol. 37. K. P. Jones & P. J. Gandrud. 1936.

Following 17 volumes purchased from Hugh Vernon Washington Fund:

Vital Records of Kingston, New Hampshire, 1681-1823. P. Hammond. 1935.

Vital Records of Barrington, New Hampshire, 1720-1851. P. Hammond. 1934.

Record of Marriages and Settlement of Estates in Nicholas County, Kentucky. A. W. Burns. 1936.

Tennessee Records—(Hawkins County). Vol. 5. K. P. Jones & P. J. Gandrud. 1936.

Alabama Records—(Tuscaloosa County). Vol. 7. K. P. Jones & P. J. Gandrud.

Alabama Records—(Madison County). Vol. 38. K. P. Jones & P. J. Gandrud.

Alabama Records—(Marengo County). Vol. 39. K. P. Jones & P. J. Gandrud. 1936.

Hopewell Friends History, 1734-1934, Frederick County, Va. 1936.

History of York, Maine. Vol. 2. C. E. Banks. 1935.

A Record of Births, Deaths and Marriages of the first seven generations of Pierces in America. H. C. Pierce. 1936.

Abstracts of Wills and Inventories, Fairfax County, Virginia 1742-1801. J. E. S. King. 1935.

Mississippi Court Records 1799-1835. J. E. S. King. 1936.

Private and family cemeteries in the borough of Queens. C. U. Powell & A. H. Meigs. 1932.

Revolutionary War Records, Virginia. Vol. 1. G. M. Brumbaugh. 1936.

Anthony Taylor of Hampton, N. H., and some of his descendants 1635-1935. H. M. Taylor. 1935.

Quasi-War Between the United States and France, Naval Operations from April 1799 to July 1799. 1936.

PAMPHLETS

ARIZONA

University of Arizona Bulletin. H. G. Lockett. Vol. 4. No. 4. 1933. From Maricopa Chapter.

CONNECTICUT

Proceedings of the Forty-Third Annual State Conference of the Connecticut D. A. R. 1936. From Connecticut "Daughters."

Descendants of Thomas Dakin of Concord, Massachusetts and Rev. Simon Dakin of North East, New York, 1624-1920. A. H. Dakin & E. L. Reed. From Judea Chapter.

A Memorial to Eliphalet Nott, D.D., LL.D., 1773-1866. From Miss Gertrude Lansing.

Following 15 pamphlets from Miss S. Helen Fields:
The National Genealogical Society Quarterly. 15 numbers.
Historic and Business Guide of Fredericksburg Virginia.
 J. T. Goolrick.

Thomas Walter, Botanist. W. R. Maxon. 1936. From Dr. Jean Stephenson, through Mary Washington Chapter.

INDIANA

Monticello Presbyterian Church Gleaner, 1836-1936. From Colonel Isaac White Chapter.

MASSACHUSETTS

Gardner Sesqui-Centennial, with account of the Jackson family. Mrs. E. G. Watkins. 1935. From Capt. Elisha Jackson Chapter.

The Mayflower Descendant. Vol. 33 (Nos. 2, 3 & 4). 1935. From Old Newbury Chapter.

D. A. R. Massachusetts Year Book 1936-1937. From Massachusetts "Daughters."

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Inscriptions from the Ancient Gravestones of Acworth, N. H. From Rumford Chapter.

NEW JERSEY

D. A. R. of New Jersey Year Book, 1936-37. From New Jersey "Daughters."

NEW YORK

Following 2 pamphlets from Mrs. Wilbur Brundage:
The Chronicle of Little Neck and Douglaston Long Island.
Long Island's Tercentenary, 1636-1936.

OKLAHOMA

Fort Gibson. G. Foreman. 1936. From Mrs. W. L. Lindhard.

PENNSYLVANIA

Joseph Priestley and his contributions to modern life. C. W. Gutelius. 1934. From the author, through Philadelphia Chapter.

Chestnut Street, Old and New. 1935. From Mrs. George P. White, through Philadelphia Chapter.

VERMONT

A Contribution to the Genealogy of the Merrill Family in America. E. H. Merrill. 1920. From Mrs. Laura M. M. Hemenway.

WASHINGTON

Whitman Centennial Souvenir at Wailatu, 1836-1847. S. B. L. Penrose. From Narcissa Prentiss Chapter.

OTHER SOURCES

George Washington and Agriculture. 1936. E. E. Edwards. From U. S. Department of Agriculture.

McCullum Genealogy. From C. L. McCollum.

Kittrell Family. E. R. Whitley. 1936.

Raymond Family. (2 copies) From Mr. F. N. Raymond.

Ninetieth Anniversary Directory & Telephone Register, First Baptist Church, Waukegan, Illinois 1846-1936. From Waukegan First Baptist Church.

Craig Family of Pennsylvania 1708-1895. W. M. Clemens. 1921.

Wilkinson Family of Harrison County, West Virginia. K. C. Gottschalk. From Mrs. K. C. Gottschalk.

Christian Lintner and his Descendants, through daughter Sally Lintner Breckenridge. C. B. Stevens. From Mrs. Warder Jenkins.

Paschal Family Genealogical Research Bulletin No. 2 1936. From Rev. Paul C. Paschal.

New Jersey Revolutionary Soldiers. F. E. Youngs. 1936.

Index to—"History of Albemarle County Virginia. 1901. Reprint 1932 by E. Woods." A. B. Coddington. 1936.

Annual Report of The Connecticut Historical Society. 1936. From Connecticut State Library.

Following 10 pamphlets purchased from Hugh Vernon Washington Fund:

Abstracts of Wills in Warren County, Kentucky. Vol. 2. A. W. Burns. 1936.

1820 Census of Rutherford County, Tennessee. M. L. Houston. 1936.

1820 Census of Sumner County, Tennessee. M. L. Houston.

1820 Census of Robertson County, Tennessee. M. L. Houston.

Early Settlers' Records of White County, Illinois, Marriage Licenses 1816-1840. L. Bender. 1936.

History of Shawneetown, and Gallatin County, Illinois. L. Bender. 1936.

Cabell County, West Virginia, Marriage Records 1809-1851. A. W. B. Bell.

Augusta County Virginia Marriage Records. Vols. 2, 3, & 4. A. W. B. Bell. 1935.

Pulaski County Kentucky Marriage Records. Vol. 1. A. W. Burns. 1936.

Tennessee Genealogical Records. Vol. 9. E. R. Whitley. 1936.

MANUSCRIPTS

COLORADO

Following 12 manuscripts from Atapahoe Chapter:
Wills of John Clore, Michael Clour, Adam Clore, John Haas, Andrew Stocker, Christopher Heller, Michael Stocker, George Stocker, Adam Gramlich, John Clemens, Samuel Fodge, and Brief Genealogy of the Clemens Family. (2 copies each)

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Following pamphlet compiled and presented by Mrs. Rex Hays Rhoades, through Army and Navy Chapter:
Index to—"Notable Southern Families. Vol. 4. By Z. Armstrong."

Stout Family. E. B. Satterthwaite. From Miss Mary Elizabeth Ford, through Molly Pitcher Chapter.

Following manuscript compiled and presented by Mrs. G. M. Brumbaugh, through Livingston Manor Chapter:
Index to—"Polk Family and Kinsmen by W. H. Polk." 1936.

MISSOURI

Following 2 manuscripts from Missouri D. A. R. Historical Research Committee:

Missouri D. A. R. Historical Research Committee Report. 1935.

Early History of Cole County and Jefferson City, Missouri.

NEW YORK

Following 2 manuscripts from Mrs. Elizabeth A. M. Merritt:

Freeborn Austin Family Bible Record 1839.

Joslyn, Tyron, Southworth Bible Records.

Following 3 manuscripts from Mrs. Grace S. Rice:

John Bettinger of the Mohawk Valley and Madison County, N. Y. Descendants and Allied Families. G. S. Rice. 1936.
Johan Land of Northampton County Pennsylvania Descendants and Allied Families, Some of Whom Migrated to Tompkins Co., N. Y. 1936.

Tillman Bower of Northampton County Pennsylvania Descendants and Allied Families, Some of Whom Migrated to Tompkins County, N. Y. G. S. Rice. 1936.

OHIO

Marriages Performed by Rev. Allen K. Zartman, D.D., Grace Reformed Church, Fort Wayne, Ind. 1888-1916. From Mrs. H. B. Diefenbach.

PENNSYLVANIA

Holcomb Family Data. From Miss Helen S. Moore.

WEST VIRGINIA

Following 34 manuscripts from Works Progress Administration of West Virginia, Historic Marker Project, through Mrs. Eugene K. Perkins, State Historian West Virginia D. A. R.:

Vital Records of Boone, Brooke, Cabell, Calhoun, Doddridge, Fayette, Grant, Greenbrier, Hancock, Hardy, Harrison, Kanawha, Logan, McDowell, Marion, Marshall, Mercer, Mineral, Mingo, Monongalia, Monroe, Ohio, Pleasants, Pocahontas, Preston, Putnam, Raleigh, Summers, Tyler, Wayne, Wetzel, Wood, Wyoming and Clay Counties, West Virginia.

OTHER SOURCES

Death & Marriage notices from The Rural Repository, Hudson New York, 1831-1832.

Bible record of Fox, Ring, Prosser, Nelson Families of Virginia. From Mr. George H. S. King.

The Farrand Family of Washington, Connecticut. F. P. Farrand. 1926. From E. L. West.

Tennessee Genealogical Records. Vol. 8. E. E. Whitley. 1936.

Gen. Edward Lacey and some of his Descendants. 1902. From Mr. R. A. Lacey.

Some Ancestors of Edwin Wallace Swindell and his wife Joy Lorraine Hoover of Berkeley, California. E. F. O'Gorman. 1936.

Ergood and Allied Families. From Mr. Allen M. Ergood. Genealogical Record of Blackledge, Burson, Carter Families H. L. Leckey. 1936. From H. L. Leckey.

Following 2 manuscripts from Frederick R. Townroe:
Greene Family Note.

Some Notes on the McDowell Family of New York.
 Following 19 manuscripts purchased from Hugh Vernon Washington fund:

List of Classes in Culpeper County for January 1781 for Recruiting States Quota of Troops to Serve in Continental Army.

New Jersey Petitioners for New York Lands, 1784. F. E. Youngs.

Smith County, Tennessee 1820 Census. M. L. Houston. 1936.

Wayne County, Tennessee 1820 Census. M. L. Houston. 1936.

Stewart County, Tennessee 1820 Census. M. L. Houston. 1936.

White County, Tennessee 1820 Census. M. L. Houston. 1936.

Wilson County, Tennessee 1820 Census. M. L. Houston. 1936.

Shelby County, Tennessee 1820 Census. M. L. Houston. 1936.

Iredell County, N. C. 1840 Census, List of Persons Aged 80-100. M. L. Houston. 1936.

Appointment of Guardians 1803-1816. Surrogates Office of Onondaga County, N. Y. 23 Old Records. M. L. C. Coleman. 1936.

Records of the Reformed Dutch Church of Kahasi (West Hempstead) Rockland County, N. Y. 1774-1864. W. K. Griffen. 1909. (Copied by F. E. Youngs.)

Abstract of Wills of Columbia County, N. Y. G. A. Barber. Vols. 3 & 4. 1935.

Record of Wills in Bath County, Kentucky. A. W. Burns. 1936.

Records of Pulaski County, Kentucky, Marriages and Abstracts of Wills. 2 vols. A. W. Burns. 1936.

Third Census of the United States, 1810—Lincoln County, Kentucky. A. W. Burns. 1936.

Third Census of the United States, 1810—Clark County, Kentucky. A. W. Burns. 1936.

Gravestone Inscriptions of the Hudson City Cemetery, Hudson, Columbia County, N. Y. Part I, Vol. 4. M. Cowen. 1936.

CHARTS

CONNECTICUT

Ancestral Register of Edith Jennie Blakeslee Kebabian. From Helen Beacher Messenger.

LOUISIANA

Genealogical Chart of Mrs. David I. Garrett. From Fort Miro Chapter.

PENNSYLVANIA

Gibson Family Chart. From M. J. Marshall.

OTHER SOURCES

Family Chart of Peter Carrico of France and Maryland. From T. M. Haston.

PHOTOSTAT

CONNECTICUT

Photostat Copy of Account Book of Heseiah Baldwin 1756-1831. From Helen Beacher Messenger.

NEWSPAPER CLIPPING

PENNSYLVANIA

Landon Lineage of Families in Kansas and Connecticut. From Mrs. E. M. Davis through Quaker City Chapter.

BOOKPLATES

California 3; New York 3; Other Sources 1.

MAY A. TOMM,

Librarian General.

The Curator General, Mrs. Robert J. Reed, read her report.

Report of Curator General

Madam President General; Members of the National Board of Management:

In presenting her report the Curator General announces with sorrow the death of a most beloved member of the D. A. R. Museum Committee—Mrs. Charles H. Bissell of Connecticut. We thank our God upon every remembrance of her.

Since our last report the Museum has been the recipient of a number of beautiful and interesting gifts. The complete list is appended to this

report and will be published in the D. A. R. Magazine.

It is with genuine pleasure we report the establishing of a new feature in the Museum; a collection of early Indian Arts and Crafts. We have come to realize that such recognition should be given a people representing our earliest Americans. Through cooperation with the President General and the Chairman of Buildings and Grounds, the Curator General has been granted the use of the two recesses at either end of the entrance hall, these recesses to be converted into cases for holding of displays. The case for the Indian collection has been presented to the National Society by Mrs. John Francis Weinman, Vice Chairman of the Museum Committee, presiding over the Southwestern Division. That Division will give special attention to acquiring of Indian relics. The cost of the case is estimated at \$250.00, according to plans now under consideration submitted by Knipp Company of Baltimore. We hope by the date of the February Board meeting to have the case installed, with the collection initiated by the Southwestern Division. Perhaps you will pardon the pride with which the Curator General tells you that the Indian Case is presented in her honor.

Another gift that merits special mention comes from Ohio, D. A. R., through Mrs. Frank Harford, Vice Chairman of the Central Division. The gift is a "Rocking Organ", sometimes called "lap" melodeon, 10 x 20 inches in size; two rows of ivory keys, with a compass of three octaves, "F" to "A" notes, made by A. Prescott, of Concord, New Hampshire. Old writing under the key board says Alfred Lewis, 1728. It is played by alternating pressure on bellows beneath the keys, a rocking motion. A similar instrument is in the Metropolitan Museum in New York.

From the Southeastern Division, Mrs. Wm. B. Burney, Vice Chairman, we have the announcement by the State Regent of Tennessee, Mrs. Rutledge Smith, of the intention of her state to refurnish with authentic pieces, the Tennessee Room in Memorial Continental Hall, used as the office for the Museum. We are cooperating with the Tennessee Daughters in an effort to remove from the room everything that suggests its use for business purposes and make of it a replica of a Tennessee drawing-room.

From the Northern Division, Miss Emeline Street, Vice Chairman, we have a beautiful gift from New York State. It is a complete and authentic costume, including jewelry, worn by a Real Daughter, presented by her daughter, Miss Katherine H. Dean of Binghamton. The costume has arrived and you will find it displayed in a case in the South Wing. Dress, poplin, black lace cap, lava brooch, earrings, and gold belt pin, with a photograph of Mrs. Jane Squire Dean, daughter of Jonathan Squire, soldier of the American Revolution, taken on her 95th birthday July 4th, 1926, wearing this dress, and jewelry which she owned when a girl, presented by her daughter Miss Katherine Holmes Dean, through Tuscarora Chapter, D. A. R., Binghamton, N. Y.

Gifts to the Museum April 30th to October 15th, 1936: Waterford cut glass goblet, 1780, from Mrs.

John F. Little, Burkhalter Chapter, Georgia; beaded bag, belonged to Mary Crutchfield Dufay, 1789-1876, given by Misses Hevila and Louise Cockerille (descendants), Louisiana D. A. R. Candlewick spread on handsome diaper linen made by John Montague Mass. Embroidered by his daughters. Given by descendant, Mrs. Henry Stockbridge, Thomas Johnson Chapter, Maryland. Sandwich glass salt dish, given by Mrs. Zell Weaver Oatley, Martha Washington Chapter, District of Columbia. Old ecru china pepper pot, belonged to Ann Wright, wife of Barnabas Huntington of Franklin (Norwich, Conn.), Revolutionary period, given by Mr. Galusha A. Peck, descendant, through the Scranton City Chapter, Penna. *Special*. A seventy year old doll. Wax head, with four costumes in 1860 period. Gift of Miss Theodora F. McCurdy, the garments were made by her mother, Mrs. A. H. McCurdy. Through solicitation of Mrs. John A. Moran of Norwich, Conn. This gift though not in accord with the date for acceptance was gladly received since it represents "a vanishing relic of a vanishing period of American 'female' handiwork." The following were presented by Mrs. Henry Abbott of D. C. (not a D. A. R.) through the Museum Secretary, Mrs. Katherine Allen; a mahogany shield back chair used in the home of Sir John Johnson of Johnstown, N. Y., when the treaty was signed with the Cayuga Indians during the French and Indian Wars (1755-1763). Limoges china covered sugar bowl, urn shaped; pair of cups and saucers; two cake plates (1770); very fine pink lustre cup and saucer; soup dish, "J. Ridgway," Delaware River scene; white and gold teapot (Tucker); two Lowestoft small plates; dress of India print worn by daughter of Avery Clark Chaplin, during Revolution, from Utica, N. Y.; also one of a pair of brocade slippers. Staffordshire jug satyr head decoration, similar to one seen at Mount Vernon, gift of Mrs. Frank Nye. Surveyors compass, belonged to Thomas Cresap, was used at the same period George Washington surveyed this territory, gift of West Virginia through Mrs. Anna Z. Brady, of Morgantown. Six silver teaspoons, made by Louis Ponat, 1780, Baltimore, gift of Mrs. Wm. H. Sayen (Ada C.), Philadelphia Chapter, in loving memory of Juliet H. L. Campbell, Delaware County Chapter. Waterford glass celery holder, gift of Mrs. Joseph Harris Key, Maryland. Old Irish salt dish, glass and plate gift of Mrs. Joseph Harris Key, Maryland. Rare Canton china salt trencher, gift of Mrs. Joseph Harris Key, Maryland.

We have found the semi-yearly meetings of the Committee to be advantageous in arousing greater interest in Museum work, not only looking toward the collection of gifts, but as a means of educational value. We are coming to realize more and more what a History Museum stands for, what it may become if we can get away from the thought of collections as its only incentive for being, and come to realize that one of its most vital forces is an understanding of the times, the people and their manner of living, that all the beautiful or homely relics of early days portray.

Our cases seem to fairly live and breathe thrilling tales, history, biography, poetry and romance. The more we study it, the more we realize that its

Museum is one of the biggest assets of the National Society, the greater will be our desire and determination to keep it at its highest point of beauty and historic value, so that it may go down through the years carrying the hall-mark of the Daughters of the American Revolution, which hall-mark is no mean thing.

LOUISE B. REED,
Curator General.

The Secretary of the Executive Committee, Mrs. Julius Young Talmadge, read the following recommendations of that committee:

No. 1. *That a new front elevator be installed at such increased cost over previous estimates as may be necessitated by the circumstances.*

Moved by Mrs. Reed. Seconded by Mrs. Goodhue. Carried.

No. 2. For presentation to Continental Congress:

Whereas, A definite policy for placing a school on the approved list is desirable; therefore be it

Resolved, That in order to be placed on the Approved Schools List of the Daughters of the American Revolution, a school should be established definitely for under-privileged young people, who otherwise would not have an opportunity for an education, or for Indians, or for foreign-born students; it should have high educational standards and teach sound American principles; it should have a real need of the assistance of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Moved by Mrs. Reed, seconded by Mrs. Nason. Carried.

The Chairman of the Buildings and Grounds Committee, Mrs. Henry M. Robert, Jr., read the report of that committee.

Report of the Buildings and Grounds Committee

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

In the first report of this administration in October, 1935, the Chairman of the Buildings and Grounds Committee outlined plans for future activity. After one year, it is fitting to report progress.

One resolution provided for the elimination of useless material stored in the basements, in order to reduce fire hazards and to relieve congestion in store rooms. As of September 30th, 1936, five offices report all material of doubtful value sorted, waste eliminated and files completely up to date. One reports work three-fourths completed and three report that the sorting can be completed during another summer.

In three cases there is still much to be done. Sorting must proceed with greatest care and will require many days, and even weeks, at times when our chief clerks can give it careful direction. Elimination of useless papers stored in cupboards in the basements gives us space for the better protection of books and magazines now on open shelves. There are duplicates of many volumes of books and magazines belonging to the Library, now open to accumulated dust and dirt, which

should and will be protected as soon as space in cupboards can be released.

Useless old furniture and broken chairs have been given to the Goodwill Industries and to other social agencies. Some equipment has been salvaged for our own use.

This work will proceed in an effort gradually to clear the curved arched room under the South Portico which it is hoped may ultimately be converted into a Document Room.

A second resolution urged the adoption by the states of a plan whereby reproductions in the State Rooms in Memorial Continental Hall would be gradually replaced by distinguished originals. Notable contributions to our originals have been received since the report in April for the Maryland, the Vermont, and the Virginia Rooms. These are described in detail in the list of gifts.

One exception was permitted where a reproduction was necessary since no antique table of a proper size required to hold the weight of Maryland's Tercentenary Memorial Volume could be found.

In replacing reproductions with antiques, a problem arises that requires the cooperation of the states. In many cases these earlier furnishings were presented in honor or in memory of faithful members. In exchanging them for originals, states should record a new gift as replacing one which honored or memorialized a member. Careful record is made in our inventories of all such changes.

Some states permit the National Society to use these reproductions in other parts of our buildings. Record of such change of location is made so that the state may at all times know just where its gifts are being used. Such kindness is greatly appreciated. There are a few reception rooms of National Officers which it is our desire to make more attractive and these fine pieces are welcome there. Attention is called to the fact that the cost of crating, hauling and shipping of some pieces to their home states is more than can be secured from their sale.

Some states have asked what would be a proper budget for state rooms. The Committee cannot answer this question because rooms are of different sizes and have from one to four windows. Then, too, some rooms now have only beautiful antiques. Others have several reproductions or pieces unsuitable to the character of the room.

The National Society makes no charge for the care of rooms. Walls are washed, brass polished, floors waxed, rugs cleaned with the vacuum, and draperies packed away each year. The replacements and repairs must come from the states. Rooms need to be repainted on an average of once in five years. The glass curtains, if washed twice yearly as is our usual custom, last from two-and-a-half to three years.

The Committee suggests that every state make its own estimate over a five year period, to include one painting, two sets of glass curtains and provision for cleaning and repairing curtains and draperies each year. The average, together with any added amount that the state feels it may set aside toward the gradual purchase of antiques, will become the annual budget.

The importance of having money ready when needed cannot be too greatly emphasized. Repairs can be made more economically when all contracts are placed at one time. Much inconvenience and added expense results when states must delay for Board action upon purely routine repairs.

The Committee desires to find suitable handsome radiator screens. In many cases radiators are opposite the doors. The Early American atmosphere can be better preserved and a far more attractive arrangement of furniture permitted with satisfactory radiator screens. Fine ones are expensive. The Committee hopes to have a suitable one designed for use by those states which desire it.

The Board has previously approved the building of a new elevator. Earlier estimates indicated a probable cost of \$10,000 for a new electric elevator in the rear of Memorial Continental Hall. Upon a careful survey, in the light of present building laws, this amount has increased by several thousand dollars because of the requirement of building a completely enclosed fire-proof shaft from basement to roof. The Committee could not take the responsibility of proceeding with this greatly added expense. The elevator, therefore, was not built during last summer as expected.

We again surveyed the possibility of enlarging the front elevator. The shaft there is already built. Without altering any of the large rooms, an enlarged elevator, with a capacity of nine persons, can be built at less cost than one in the rear of the hall.

The Buildings and Grounds Committee recently made a careful study of this question: Should we get along without any elevator, or should we proceed in spite of the great expense involved? At its meeting on September 30th, 1936, the Committee adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Buildings and Grounds Committee recommend the installation of a new front elevator in Memorial Continental Hall at such increased cost over previous estimates as may be necessitated by the circumstances.

The lowest estimate is \$11,258. To this should be added the possibility of nine hundred dollars to one thousand dollars. Until the steel girders in the roof are examined, it cannot be determined whether their strength and condition is such as to carry the necessary weight. Provision must be made for additional strengthening of steel supports, if needed. If the elevator is built, an appropriation should be made to provide for the proper protection of the split keystone over the South Portico, to which attention was called in a previous report.

One suggestion is that a hole be drilled through the stone lengthwise to permit insertion of a steel rod which may be anchored back into the roof of the building. The necessity for such unusual repairs, entirely out of the usual routine, emphasizes the necessity of establishing the reserve fund, the beginning of which was set up by the last Congress.

In beginning this work the Society should be prepared to spend \$15,000. The steadily advancing price of steel is considered in this estimate.

At its meeting yesterday, the Executive Committee referred this resolution to the National Board of Management. The question at issue is, first, whether the character and the standard of our building and the need for passenger and freight service demands that Memorial Continental Hall have an elevator; and, secondly, whether the increasing cost of materials justifies its immediate construction.

During the summer new dishes have been purchased for the Banquet Hall. Previously, each Board luncheon has required the rental of some dishes, table cloths and silver. The cost of these dishes, which were secured at wholesale prices, will be overcome within a few years by savings in rental.

Two of the most approved vacuum cleaners were purchased. By ordering two, equipment for cleaning the library books without removing them from the shelves was given free. This is a saving not only in time but in a better protection to the books themselves.

A few improvements have been made in the lighting. It is hoped that in the comparatively near future the lighting of our offices may be made to conform to the most approved methods.

During the summer our own force of men have been busy with the usual routine repairs. Boilers and electrical equipment have been gone over. The floors of the tiers in Constitution Hall have been painted and much necessary touching up done in all our buildings. The roofs have been given the usual attention and the window sills of twenty windows covered with copper to prevent leaks. The only outside expenditure was for new gutters on the south side of the Administration Building which needed expert attention.

The President General's Reception Room in Constitution Hall has been redecorated. The rear halls, the Women's Lounge and the entrance to the Main Lounge have been repainted. A new floor has been built in the clerks' rest room, dining room and kitchen. The private office of the Registrar General has been painted, as well as the necessary touching up of the paint in the Banquet Hall.

Our grounds have been given their usual fine care, most of this work having been done by the Superintendent himself.

GIFTS

Alabama

An old painted chair, gift of Mrs. M. E. Curtis, Lieutenant Joseph M. Wilcox Chapter. According to tradition, this chair was used by Lafayette when he visited Claiborne in 1825 and belonged to the family of Judge Charles Tait.

Colonial Library

A history of the old Testament, published in 1690, was presented by Miss Stella West of Connecticut. An old Bible, published in 1812, the gift of the Abi Evans Chapter, Michigan, and a Bible published in Brattleboro, Vermont, in 1818, the gift of Elizabeth Robbins Hix, have been transferred from the Library to the Colonial Library.

Connecticut

Connecticut has presented a United States Flag for the President General's room in the Administration Building.

District of Columbia

An old compote, steigel style, given by Mrs. Zell Weaver Oatley.

Iowa

A gold banded tea set, period of 1780, has been presented by Miss Mary Kendall Fuller, a Charter Member of the Ashley Chapter. This tea set came into the Fuller Family through Jacobus Bogart who owned the land which is now the corner of Broadway and Courtland Street, New York City.

Kansas

Kansas has redecorated the rest room and lunch-room of the clerical staff and contemplates renovation of these two very useful rooms.

Kentucky

A chair presented by Mrs. Kirby L. Chambers, Regent of the Fincastle Chapter. This chair is from the same set as the two given by her mother, Mrs. Worthington in 1918. They are all family heirlooms.

Maryland

One very fine Chippendale style chair, given by Mrs. Martha Maddox Key. The wedding ring of Sarah Stone and William Dent Briscoe, 1785, has been placed in the case in that room in memory of Mrs. John L. H. Lilburn, by Jeannette Briscoe Parran.

New Hampshire—Children's Attic

Mrs. Leslie P. Snow, Chairman of the New Hampshire Room, has added a doll's dinner set, a pewter tea pot, four tiny mugs, little boy's boots, a small toy covered wagon and a miniature warming pan. Mrs. Daniell and Miss Sargeant have given the doll's bowl and pitcher of plain white china used by their mother ninety-six years ago. Mrs. Walter Miles of the District of Columbia has added a tiny settee and chair which are family heirlooms.

New York

A volume of the State Scrap Book, prepared by the Historian, Mrs. William F. Russell, and several volumes of the State Year Books, rebound, the gift of Mrs. Parcells, Chairman of the New York Room, have been added to its collection of State Books.

Vermont

A very fine old mirror, formerly in the Robinson House in Bennington, has been presented by Mrs. Philip P. Stewart in memory of Emma Battell Stewart.

Virginia

A very fine example of a Hepplewhite dining table with an interesting history.

SARAH CORBIN ROBERT,
Chairman.

The Chairman of the Approved Schools Committee, Miss Katharine M. Matthies, read the report of that committee.

Report of Approved Schools Committee

Tamasee held a fine and interesting Founder's Day Program on Sunday, October 4th. On October 5th a meeting of the Tamasee Board took place, where reports were given and plans for the future discussed. The school has been most fortunate in securing a fine young couple to look out for the boys. Mr. O'Connor is teaching manual training and under his direction repairs and additions to buildings have been made, while the girls have made bookshelves and other small items of furniture. They have done well in making something out of nothing but need materials and equipment for further work of this kind.

A Boy Scout Troop has been formed under Mr. O'Connor which includes community as well as school boys.

Another fine addition to the staff is Miss Fraser, the nurse, who has accomplished much in the month she has been there. She is giving real health instructions to the students. The present hospital facilities are limited to one room in a dormitory and there should be a place where contagious cases may be really isolated. The Chairman of the Board was authorized to go ahead with plans for a Health House as they want to call it. Perhaps when the plans are completed and the cost known some State Society may be interested in giving the building.

It might be interesting to the National Board members to know what was done with the \$1,000 sent from the National Society. It went to Tamasee and Kate Duncan Smith during the summer at their request, as those are lean months financially. Tamasee bought groceries, coal and cloth for uniforms at much lower prices than they could get them for now.

The Kate Duncan Smith School borrowed the \$1,000 to complete the Teacherage which was so badly needed. Ohio will replace this money as soon as they can conveniently. This building is not quite complete but is being used by the vocational teacher.

Many nice things have been happening at this Alabama School. The William J. Munson Memorial Cottage, the gift of Mrs. Marion Munson of Connecticut, has been completed. Mr. Leatherwood, the Principal and his family are living in it.

The Log Library given by Pennsylvania is now completed and in use, both as a library and a study hall. An extra room will be a museum for pioneer articles once in general use on Gunter Mountain.

Kate Duncan Smith School is proud of the fact that two of the 1936 graduates are at Maryville College. I may say here that these two girls are using the money from the Carpenter Legacy. Another graduate is in training at St. Vincent's Hospital in Birmingham where, in a recent test, she was the highest in the class with a mark of 100%.

The vocational exhibit of Kate Duncan Smith School received the first award at a recent Centennial Fair in Marshall County.

I feel that our two D. A. R. Schools are in good condition and we can be proud of them. But we must not forget that without our help they cannot continue to function.

KATHERINE MATTHIES,
Chairman.

Mrs. Taylor of Alabama displayed photographs she had taken of the various buildings of the Kate Duncan Smith School, and of the Library given by Pennsylvania, and stated that the generous gifts received were deeply appreciated, and that they hoped for continued interest and support. Mrs. Marshall of South Carolina spoke of the need of Tamassee for warm blankets and clothing for these real American citizens.

Recess was taken at 12.50 P. M.

The afternoon meeting convened at 2.10 P. M., the President General, Mrs. Becker, presiding.

The Chairman of the Magazine Committee, Mrs. Edgar F. Puryear did not read her report but there was a general discussion as to the number of pages, quality of paper, and the kind of articles desired in order to reduce the cost of the magazine and increase the circulation; also the establishment of an endowment fund.

The President General spoke of a legacy left the National Society by Mrs. Lillian M. Soresi, with the proviso that it be used for charitable work of the National Society in New York State; and suggested that Mr. Frank F. Nesbit be empowered to look after the interests of the National Society.

Miss Street of Connecticut moved *That Mr. Nesbit be retained to protect the interests of the National Society in all matters pertaining to the legacy of Mrs. Lillian M. Soresi.* Seconded by Mrs. Campbell. Carried.

Mrs. Duxbury of Minnesota reminded the members of the passage by the United States Congress of an act appropriating \$100,000 for the celebration of the 150th anniversary of the passage of the Ordinance of 1787, one of the greatest civil documents of history, and the establishment of the first American civil government west of the original thirteen states; stating that, in conformity with the provisions of the act, a commission, headed by the President of the United States, and including the two Senators and two Representatives, and the State Regents of the six states forming the northwest territory (Illinois, Ohio, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Indiana, Michigan) had been appointed. One meeting of the commission has been held and there is to be another in Marietta, Ohio, on November 17, 1936. She urged the members not to lose this opportunity to emphasize the historical and educational work fostered by the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution.

Mrs. Campbell of Illinois stated that the President had appointed four additional members, Ex-Governor White of Ohio, Mr. Hess of Wisconsin, Mr. McNutt of Indiana and Senator Vandenburg of Michigan, to act on the commission; that the State legislatures had appropriated money for the observance—that Illinois had appropriated

\$20,000 and that additional celebrations would take place, making it a national celebration.

Mrs. Schermerhorn of Michigan stated one of the most historical and colorful celebrations would be that of the march of the covered wagon, from Ipswich, Massachusetts, across the continent, the wagon lettered as in December 3, 1787, "For the Ohio Country," and loaded with descriptive literature.

Mrs. Averill of Wisconsin stated that Wisconsin had been a part of Indiana and of Michigan and that these celebrations would help in the schools to bring about more interest in the history of the great northwest.

Mrs. Heaume of Ohio extended an invitation and urged that all Daughters journey to Marietta during the celebration in that State in April 1938.

Mrs. Averill of Wisconsin stated that as a Federal bill had made possible this celebration she felt it a privilege that the National Society endorse this action and moved *That the National Board of Management of the Daughters of the American Revolution recommend to the Continental Congress of 1937 the endorsement of the celebration of the 150th anniversary of the signing of the Ordinance of 1787 and the settlement of the Northwest Territory.* Seconded by Mrs. Goodhue. Carried.

Mrs. Strawn of Florida stated that while enroute to Washington she had made the acquaintance of one of the charter members of the National Society, Mrs. Earl Cranston, National No. 237, who was present during the laying of the corner stone of Memorial Continental Hall when her husband, Bishop Cranston, officiated at the ceremonies. She asked how many of the charter members were living.

The Registrar General, Mrs. Spencer, read the record of Mrs. Cranston from Vol. No. 1 of the Lineage Books, and moved *That Volume No. 1 of the Lineage Books be sent to Mrs. Earl Cranston, Charter Member, National Number 237.* Seconded by Mrs. Goodhue. Carried.

Discussion followed as to the date of the February Board meeting and February 3, 1937, was decided upon.

The Treasurer General, Mrs. Robert, reported the number of deceased members, 1,094; resigned, 1,348, and dropped on July 1st for non payment of dues, 1,684; stating that the number dropped was less than that reported for several years; and moved *That five former members be reinstated.* Seconded by Mrs. Keesee. Carried.

The Registrar General, Mrs. Spencer, read a supplemental report.

Supplemental Report of the Registrar General

Number of applications verified, 118.

Total number of verified papers reported to Board Meeting today:

Originals	1,918
Supplementals	656

Total	2,574
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Papers on hand not verified April 18, 1936:

Originals	440
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Supplementals	1,399
Papers received thru October 27, 1936:	
Originals	2,422
Supplementals	702
Total	4,963
Papers verified since April 18, 1936:	
Originals	2,368
Supplementals	656
Rejected:	
Originals	8
Supplementals	64
Papers on hand not verified October 27, 1936:	
Originals	486
Supplementals	1,381
Total	4,963

LUE REYNOLDS SPENCER,
Registrar General.

Mrs. Spencer moved that the 118 additional applicants whose records have been verified by the Registrar General be elected to membership in the National Society, making a total of 1918 admitted on this day. Seconded by Mrs. Goodhue. Carried.

The Organizing Secretary General, Mrs. Pouch, read a supplemental report.

Supplemental Report of Organizing Secretary General

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

It is a privilege to submit a supplemental report, but before doing so it may be in order to assure the National Board of Management that a disbandment of a Chapter is not a bad sign. In fact it is much wiser that these members should enter other Chapters, taking new ideas and valuable experience and building up the strength of other Chapters, rather than struggling to revive loss of vigor and interest in the declining Chapter.

It is a pleasure to assure you that we have not lost very many members by disbandment, but thanks to the kind and constant co-operation of the Registrar General and her office force, it has been possible to welcome many new junior, as well as senior, members in the already existing Chapters.

Through their respective State Regents the following members at large are presented for confirmation as Organizing Regents:

Mrs. Lola McCormick Robinson, LaCrosse, Kansas.

Mrs. Mary Corinne Farree Martin, Coraopolis, Pennsylvania.

Mrs. Jane Price Dice, Lewisburg, West Virginia. The State Regent of Kansas requests a Chapter be authorized at Wichita.

HELENA R. POUCH,
Organizing Secretary General.

Mrs. Pouch moved that the supplemental report of the Organizing Secretary General be accepted. Seconded by Mrs. Spencer. Carried.

Mrs. Schermerhorn of Michigan spoke of the monthly services by the States held in the chapel at Valley Forge and of the interruptions of these services caused by sightseers visiting the chapel. Mrs. Sheppard of Pennsylvania stated she would try to have the matter remedied.

Mrs. Alexander of Pennsylvania stated that in 1937 the Chautauqua Institution at Chautauqua, New York, is to have a big Chautauqua, and they plan to have a D. A. R. Day. The President General is to be the honored guest and speaker. Other patriotic organizations will participate and she urged that there be a large representation of members of the National Society present.

The Recording Secretary General, Mrs. Talmadge, read the minutes of October 27, 1936, which were approved as read.

At 3.20 P. M. the meeting adjourned.

MAY ERWIN TALMADGE,
Recording Secretary General.

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GENEALOGICAL EDITOR

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15785. **BAILEY.**—Wanted dates of birth, mar. & death, maiden name of wife & names of children of Gravenor, son of Joel & Hannah Wickersham Bailey of West Marlborough, Chester Co. Pa. He was born aft 1757. Wanted also his place of res. after 1784.

(a) **BUTTERFIELD-DAGGETT.**—Ransom Daggett Butterfield born 20 Oct. 1804 was son of Caleb Butterfield & Lucy Daggett of Ogdensburg, N. Y. Wanted dates & parentage of both Caleb & Lucy.

(b) **HAYDEN.**—Wanted maiden name of wife, date of marriage, list of children, & place of res. of William Hayden born 5 Oct. 1727 in Braintree, Mass. son of Samuel Hayden & his wife Priscilla Webb.

(c) **CAMP-BAILEY.**—Wanted parentage, dates of birth & mar. of Alanson Camp Sr. who married Mary, daughter of Wm. Bailey of Cornwall, Conn. Wanted also Bailey ancestry. A son Alanson Camp Jr. was born 7 Apr. 1809 in Madison or Hamilton Co. N. Y. Alanson Camp Sr. died in Canfield, Trumbull Co. O. 1812 & his widow married 26 Dec. 1814 Truman Parmley.—*Mrs. R. Winnagle, 285 Washington St. N. W., Warren, Ohio.*

15786. **GOODE.**—Wanted parentage & maiden name of wife of John Goode, Rev. sol Who was born 1750 Henrico Co. Va. & died 1840 Adair Co. Ky. He had at least one son Fleming (Philemon) 1774-1858 & perhaps a son Robert.

(a) **CHRISTISON - CHRISTESON.**—Wanted place of residence of the Christison family before they migrated to Kentucky.—*Mrs. Josephine Peyton Goode English, Mineral Wells, Texas.*

15787. **STEWART-STUART.**—Wanted parentage (with Rev. record in line) of Jane Stewart who married John Porter abt 1780; living in Hoosick, N. Y. Census of 1790. Their children were Nathan, Eunice, John, Stuart, Sally. John Porter served in

Rev. from Albany Co. N. Y. & moved to Genesee Co. abt 1800.

(a) **TOPPING.**—Wanted parentage of Jane Topping who married Joseph Wools-ton in Burlington Co. N. J. 22 Dec. 1737. Children: Michael & Joshua. She married 2nd in 1752 Edward Barwis.

(b) **WHEELER.**—Wanted parentage with Rev. rec. in line, of Mindwell Wheeler who married 9 March 1786 Alexander Chubb probably in New Hartford or Barkhamstead, Conn. The family left Conn. for New York abt 1800.—*Mrs. Clara M. P. Fowler, Niagara Falls, New York.*

15788. **FLETCHER.**—Wanted parentage with ancestry of each, & all infor. possible of Kathryn Fletcher who married 9 Dec. 1726 in 1st Presbyterian Ch. of Phila. Pa. Jeremiah Dorlandt. Res. supposedly Morris Co. N. J. Their children were Samuel, William, Peter & Jeremiah, Jr.

(a) **CASKEY.**—Wanted parentage & all infor possible of Margaret Caskey who died aft. 1803. She married Wm. Dorland who died May 1803. They lived near Budd's Lake, Morris Co. N. J. Their chil.: John William, Robert, Peter, Sarah, Margaret, Jane, Anna.

(b) **BROWN.**—Wanted parentage with ances of each & Rev. rec. in line, of Phoebe Brown born 26 March 1775 died 1847. mar. 26 Mch 1799 John Dorland, born 1775 d 1847. Was a Charter member of the Mt. Olive Presbyterian Ch., Mt. Olive N. J. Abt 1840 removed to Fairview, Ill. Children: Margaret, John Miller, Abigail, Juliana, Electra.

(c) **CAMPBELL.**—Wanted parentage, ancestry of each & all infor. possible of Mary Campbell, 1765-1823 who married 3 June 1790 prob. in Lancaster, Mass. Phineas Fletcher b 1753. They removed to Kingsbury, N. Y. 1799.

(d) **McINTOSH.**—Wanted parentage, Rev. rec. & all infor possible of Phineas

McIntosh who was drowned in the Penobscot River in Maine abt 1833/34. He lived in Maxfield, Me. His children were: Edward, Cheasley, Sarah Griggs, Sophia Parsons born 1829. Elizabeth & William.

(e) DEAN.—Wanted parentage with ances. of each, and Rev. rec. of Ichabod Dean whose will is on file in Trenton, N. J. prob. 25 April 1782. He married Christianna — & had chil: David, Jonathan, Jeremiah, Stephen, Montgomery, Abigail, Catherine & Phoebe.—*Miss Jessie Dean, 313 E. Peru St., Princeton, Illinois.*

15789. CURTIS.—Wanted all information possible of Coleman Curtis born 1760 son of Joshua & Mary Coleman Curtis of Cornwall, N. Y. He died at Bloominggrove, Orange Co. N. Y. Wife's given name was Hannah. Their children were Amasa, Benjamin, David, Anna, Silas, Hannah & Mary. Coleman Curtis was a Signer of the Association of Bloominggrove, 1775 & served in The Rev. in the First Regiment of Orange Co. N. Y. under Major Zachariah DuBois. (New York in The Revolution, page 253).—*Mrs. Frank E. Loomis, 9611 Winchester Ave Chicago, Ill.*

15790. STEPHENS.—Wanted ancestry & all information possible of Peter Stephens who accompanied Jost Hite to the Shenandoah Valley abt 1732, & who settled in Stephens City.

(a) TURNER.—Wanted maiden name of Lois, wife of Nehemiah Turner who lived near Newcastle, Maine about 1765.—*Mrs. Frank S. Clark, 163 Bernard Road Fort Monroe, Va.*

15791. STIRE.—Wanted Rev. rec of Richard Stire of Allantown, Penna. who married Prenina Cooper & later removed to Warren Co. N. J. Their children were Thomas, Elizabeth, John, Sarah, Margaret, Frank, Eliza. Any dates of birth, marriage & death for the above, would be appreciated.

(a) Silverthorne. Wanted dates & places of birth, mar. & death of Margaret Stire who married Oliver, son of John & Sallie Okason Silverthorne of Penna.—*Mrs. Lucile Nye Cary, Kearney, Nebraska.*

15792. TURNER.—Wanted ancestry & all information possible of Alexander Turner who sold his farm in Worcester, Mass. in 1760.

ATWOOD-OTIS.—Wanted ancestry & all infor. possible of Jane Otis, wife of Zac-

cheus Atwood, Sr. who was born in Plymouth, Mass. 1752. Their son Zaccheus Atwood, Jr. married Hannah Gregory & lived at Barre, Mass. & Salem N. Y. They had a son Samuel Hovey Atwood.—*Miss Harriet S. Allen, 7 Gale Place, Troy, N. Y.*

15793. HERSHEY-McINTIRE.—Wanted all information possible of Isaac Hersey of Maryland, possibly, Baltimore. He married Jane McIntire, wanted her parentage also.—*Mrs. Ruth Eliason Childress, Christiansburg, Virginia.*

15794. LETTMAN.—Wanted Rev. record of Capt. John Lettman who was killed at the Battle of Guilford Court House, also maiden name of his wife. They had daughter, Rebecca, who was three years old at the time.—*Mrs. O. H. Martin, Oklahoma City, Okla.*

15795. POTTER.—Wanted parentage of Tillman Potter of South Carolina who removed to Tenn. & died there. He married Elizabeth Cantrell of South Car. came to Tenn. abt 1809. Was there Rev. rec. in line?—*Miss Edythe Whitley, 2710 Belmont Boulevard, Nashville, Tenn.*

15796. FARROW-FARRAR. — Wanted all information possible of Thomas Farrow or Farrar (& of his family). He owned several thousand acres of land north of Markham, Va. & is supposedly buried on "Bergen Farm." His children were Mary Ann who married the Rev. James Thomson of Leeds Parish, Fauquier Co., & Nimrod Farrow who was one of the Trustees of the Town of Paris, Prince William County, Va. in 1810.—*Mrs. Elizabeth C. Leupold, 223 East Preston St., Baltimore, Maryland.*

15797. PITT. — Wanted parentage of Robert, James & Joseph Pitt born in Isle of Wight Co. Va. & went to Edgecombe Co. N. Car. 1770/80. Robert married Mary, daughter of Joseph Bridger 1760 in Va. He received land in Edgecombe Co. N. C. 25 May 1779. Any history pertaining to this Pitt family will be gratefully received.—*Mrs. Wm. H. Pitt, McRae, Georgia.*

15798. WITHERELL.—Jonathan & Samson Witherell, Jr. of Braintree, Mass. both served in the Revolution. A contemporary, Sarah Witherell of New Braintree married James Weston who, too, was a soldier. Is the ancestry or relationship of these Witherells known? Can they be connected with the Witherells of Freetown, Bristol Co.

Mass.?—*C. E. Hutchinson, 246 N. Orange St., Glendale, Calif.*

15799. DRENNAN.—Wanted names of all the children of William Drennan, soldier of Cumberland Co. Penna. born 1739 married abt 1760 Sarah Barnes, who was born 1742. He died 1810 in Pendleton Co. S. Car. One son William was born 9 Apr. 1768, Pendleton Dist. S. Car. Wanted all infor. of other children.—*Miss Mona Osbourn, 332 S. Wood St., Neosho, Missouri.*

15800. WHITHAM - WHITTAM - WITTHAM.—Wanted maiden name of Mary, wife of Wm. Whitham of Cecil Co. Maryland. Wm. born 1725 d 1755 had children; Peregrine 1750-1799, Ohio Co. W. Va. married Elizabeth Rider; Rebecca b. 1752; Wm. Jr. b 1754 d 1842 Belmont Co. Ohio mar. 1st Augustina Hukill & 2nd Margaret Meek. Wanted also Rev. rec of Peregrine & Wm. Jr. Whitham. Wanted also, parentage of Wm. Sr.'s father William who died 1756 & also of his mother Elizabeth Smith. Who were married 1722 at Old St. Stephens Church, near Bohemia Manor, Cecil Co. Md.

(a) WHERRY.—Wanted maiden name of wife of David Wherry born 1755, Chester Co. Pa. died 1827 near Clinton, Allegheny Co. Pa. He was the son of David Sr. & Isabella Sharpe Wherry of Chester Co. Pa. David Jr. had children; Joseph 1779-1847, Allegheny Co. who mar. Elizabeth Vanata or VanAtta; Agnes who married James Taggart; Ruth, Esther who married Daniel Vanata & Jesse. Wanted also maiden name of wife of Jesse & parentage of Elizabeth VanAtta.

(b) DEVOUR - DEVORE. — Wanted maiden name of Hester, wife of John Devour of Washington Co. Penna. They were mar. abt 1770. Wanted also maiden name of Elizabeth, John's mother. His father James Devour was given a permit to operate a ferry in 1774, on the Monongahela River at what is now Monongahela City, & died 1779. Wanted any infor of this family prior to this time.

(c) GORDON. — Wanted ancestry of Sarah Gordon who married George Dement abt 1766. They removed from Charles

Co. Md. to Ohio Co. W. Va. bet. 1765-1774. George Dement was a Rev. soldier.

(d) CURTIS.—Wanted maiden name of wife of Job Curtis of Berkeley Co. W. Va. His son James Curtis moved from Berkeley Co. to Ohio Co. abt 1777. He mar. Elizabeth daughter of Lewis Coffinberry of Berkeley Co. W. Va. Wanted any early record of this Curtis Family & also Rev. record of James.—*Mrs. L. M. Cox, 58 Anderson Place, Morgantown, W. Va.*

15801. HOUSHELL-HOUSEL-THOMAS.—Wanted parentage & all information possible of Jasper Housel born in New Jersey 1775, died Canandaigua, Ontario Co. N. Y. 1867. He married 21 Dec. 1805, Hunterdon Co. N. J. Elizabeth Thomas born 1780 in N. J. 7 died prob Canandaigua, Ont. Co. N. Y. 1859, wanted her parentage also. Their chil. were: Joseph born 1807, John born 1809, David born in Morristown, N. J. 1819, Almira who mar. — Stephens, Sarah who mar. — Mallott, Hanah who mar. — Van Epps & Elizabeth who married Murmeth Palmer. The will of Matthias Househell of Amwell Twp. Hunterdon Co. N. J. mentions grandson Jasper. A Jasper Housel with wife & family settled in Ontario Co. N. Y. abt 1825.

(a) HOLLAND.—Wanted parentage of Mary, wife of Joseph Holland, Jr. of Pomfret, Conn. They were married about 1758. The vital records of New London, Conn. show the birth of Sarah to Jos. Holland & wife Mary, their other children were Joseph, John, Elizabeth, Thankful, Eunice & Anna Augusta. Joseph died prior to 1804 & Mary lived with their children in N. Y. The last record found of her was 10 May 1815 when Mrs. Mary Holland, widow of Joseph Holland, took her letter from the Church of Christ, Brooklyn to the First Presbyterian Ch. at Whitesboro, Oneida Co. N. Y. Jos. Holland spent his entire life around Pomfret as did Mary until about 1804. The husbands of most of the daughters were Rev. soldiers & their son Jos. also served. He married Susannah Borden & their 1st child was named Schuyler, could it have been Mary's name?

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